ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,055—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

S. S. "HIMALAYA."
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

BAGGAGE belonging to Passengers by "Himalaya" may be sent to the Ship at the PRINCE'S DOCK, before 8 A.M. on FRIDAY, 4th May, or to the P. & O. Dockyard, at Mazagon, up to 9 A.M. on SATURDAY, 5th May. A STEAM BARGE leaves the Apollo Bunder, at Noon, on Day of Sailing, to convey Passengers on Board, and only Hand Packages will be received on that Launch.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.
DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894.
P.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	R. G. Murray	5th May.
‡* SIAM	3950	500	H. Weighell	12th "
P.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
P.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3950	500	H. Weighell	8th "
P.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
P.I. GANGES	4295	800	G W Aitcheson	29th "
† SIAM	3950	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
P.I. MASSILIA	4902	1000	L. M. Wibmer	13th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
P.I. ORIENTAL	5065	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "

The Steamers marked P.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
‡* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

May 2nd	May 16th	May 30th	
June 13th	June 27th	July 11th	July 25th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Beechlinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardesson board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste to the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Bellen	2,968	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 1st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 30th May, 25th June, and 23rd July, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th May, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 2, 1894.

"HEAD LINE."

S. "RAMORE HEAD," 2,913 Tons net Register, will LEAVE for AMSTERDAM, on or about 7th May.
Has Electric Light throughout and excellent Accomodation for a limited number of Passengers. Steamer is at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, and Cabins can be seen any time on application to Steward. For Rates and other particulars, apply to

JOHN M. HEYN & Co.,
Agents.
78, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "JANETA," arrived from GLASGOW, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from alongside the Steamer, which is now discharging in Stream.
All Claims for damages, &c., must be adjusted before the Steamer's Departure, otherwise the Steamer will not be responsible for same under any circumstances whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 1st May, 1894. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 3rd May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,650 tons, on the 5th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer,

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 3rd May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th May, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at ⅛ Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

PASSENGERS—
—DEPARTING
BY MAIL STEAMER.

Trunks, Bags, Hold-Alls, Ulsters, Dressing Gowns, Caps, Straw Hats, Travelling Rugs and Wraps.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

WALL CLOCKS.
LATEST ADDITIONS.
SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design	Rs. 45, Rs. 85, and 95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 18 inches	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED
HEART-LABELLED BRANDIES.

	Cash.
Special Invalid Brandy, per doz.	Rs. 78 0
Extra Special Liqueur Brandy, per bottle	,, 8 0
Fine Old Pale Cognac	,, 49 0
Old Pale Cognac	,, 44 0
Pale Cognac	,, 40 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.
A PURE, NATURAL TONIC WINE.
The Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine says :—"No Wine can be placed above St. Raphael Wine. It is peculiarly efficacious in restoring Strength that has been lowered by Disease, and by laborious and difficult digestion."
SOLE AGENTS :—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
JUST DELIVERED,
NEW TENNIS FLANNELS
SUITS COMPLETE,
Rs. 27-8, Rs. 34-8, Rs. 38-8.
10 per Cent. Discount for Cash.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?
Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

IT is noteworthy that the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT lately issued orders to use in future a GOVERNMENT STAMP on the Boxes of Cigarettes daily Manufactured and Exported from Egypt to all the different parts of the World.

The introduction of this system of using Stamps came into force from the 1st of March, 1894, and has been made chiefly with the object of putting a barrier between the real Egyptian Cigarettes Manufactured in Egypt and those Manufactured elsewhere, and unjustly called Egyptian. The Manufacture of these so-called Egyptian Cigarettes has caused great detriment to the Egyptian Government, and to deter this practise, Stamps have been adopted and are fixed on all Boxes of Cigarettes coming from Egypt. The Egyptian Government made Stamps in three different colours—Red Stamps are used for boxes containing 100 Cigarettes each ; Green for boxes of 50 each ; and Yellow for boxes of 25 each. Smokers are requested not to trifle with the Government Stamp, it being the indication of the Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes. They are so fixed that they can easily be cut apart when opening the box.

Smokers will, therefore, take notice of the Stamps on the Boxes of Our Cigarettes, and thus they need not entertain any apprehension of their Genuineness. They are distinct from those made here and elsewhere of different kinds of Tabacco of a decidedly inferior quality.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPORTING WATCHES!
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
WATCHES IN INDIA.

THE CHRONOGRAPHS enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitesimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses might result to those who use them.
Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince anyone of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

18-Carat ¼ Hunting Chronograph Watches with Keyless	Rs.
Action, and movement of a very High Class	440
,, Hunting Case, Do. Do. Do.	400
,, Crystal Face, Do. Do. Do.	350

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, WITH MINUTE RECORDER.

	Rs.
18-Carat Hunting or ¼ Hunting movement of Perfect Quality	550
,, Crystal Face Do. Do.	500
,, Of Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance	650
14-Carat, a thoroughly reliable strong Crystal Face Keyless Chronograph	185
Do. Do. Do. with Minute Recorder	210

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH.
First Quality Keyless Chronograph, with Every Improvement. A most useful Watch.

	Rs.
¼ Hunting Case	115
Hunting ,,	110
Crystal Face ,,	100

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES WITH MINUTE RECORDERS.

Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance.	Rs.
¼ Hunting case, Keyless of high quality	220
Crystal Face ,, do. do. do.	200
First quality Crystal Face Keyless Watch, with Minute Recorder of high quality	150
The "Trainers" Chronograph for rough use, in strong Silver Case, Keyless action	75

METAL CHRONOGRAPHS.

	Rs.
First Quality Keyless Crystal Face Chronograph Watch comparative balance	65
Do. Do. with Minute Recorder do. do.	85
Keyless Chronograph only, a most useful instrument for Sportsmen and Army Officers.	35

One of the Finest, most Extensive, and most Varied Stock of Complicated Watches in the WORLD may be seen at the

SALOONS OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,, ,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,, ,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NOTICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, (opposite the University Clock Tower), on THURSDAY, the 10th Day of May, 1894, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 28th February, 1894.
2. To Sanction the Payment of a Dividend.
3. To Elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To Elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 1st May, 1894.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 22nd May, 1894, both days inclusive.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank is hereby Convened for THURSDAY, the 3rd May proximo, at 3-30 P.M., for the purpose of ELECTING an AUDITOR in the place of Mr. R. Baumbach, proceeding to Europe.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th April, 1894.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 1st Proximo till the 1st of JUNE next, any DOGS found Straying in the Streets, or beyond the Enclosures of the Houses of the Owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 30th April, 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER :—
2 Months at 5 per cent. per annum.
3 Months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Further Information and Rules furnished by Head Office or Branches.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2, Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.
One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.
One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.
A fresh Consignment of best real MOCHA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

DANCING DRUGGETS.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, can supply at a few days' notice, Dancing Cloths of any size, fitted complete with eyelets. They are made of their stoutest description of White Drill or of Canvas.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAPTIST CHURCH
(Opposite Byculla Club, Bellasis Road).
A SERVICE OF SACRED SONG,
entitled "PRIMROSE GARTH,"
Will be Rendered
THIS EVENING, at 8-30.
ADMISSION: 8 ANNAS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1894.

THE S. S. "NAIRUNG"
IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY HARBOUR TO-DAY FROM RANGOON.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight (if any), and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS, where the Steamer will discharge.

Torn and Damaged Bags must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damaged bags, and all Claims must be certified by him and submitted prior to the Steamer's Departure, or they will not be Entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Asiatic S. N. Co., Ld.

May 3rd, 1894.

FOR SALE.

CH. C. B. COLT "Monogram," 4 years, Height 15-1 in., Sound, good tempered, and a fine Mover. By Egotist (Sire of Minden) from Emblem by Muleiber (Sire of Tangri) from Souvenir (Dam of Woodstock) by Lopcatcher from Keepsake by Salway. Egotist is a Grandson of Lexington; Muleiber of The Flying Dutchman; and Lopcatcher is a son of Birdcatcher. It will thus be seen that Monogram is related to Foxhall, Suspender, La Fleche, Ormonde, Isinglass, &c., and Combines three of the finest Strains of Blood in the World. Untried. Price Rs. 1,500 and half Winnings during the season of 1894-95. Apply to

COLONEL TUCKER,
Inspector-General of Police, Simla.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City Bombay up to two p.m., on FRIDAY, the 11th day of May, 1894, for Works in FILLING in the Compound of the Small Pox Hospital at Arthur Road and Constructing Surface Drains for it.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. Five, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. Three hundred, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.

HEAD MASTER: REVD. JOHN MILLER, B.D.

THIS well-known Public SCHOOL receives Boys from India, and takes Entire Charge of them, if necessary.

Among the many Successes gained by this School during the Past Year are, at

Oxford: First Craven Scholarship.
Cambridge: Chancellor's Medal for English Verse.
Woolwich Entrance: 11th place, direct from the Schools Second place in the Public Schools' Competition for the Spencer Cup at Bisley.

There is a Special Class for Sandhurst and Woolwich under H. E. SOPER, Esq., M.A., 14th Wrangler.

A small Class (Limited to 6) of Boys preparing for Naval Cadetships, is under the charge of the Revd. A. A. CARRE M.A.

Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. P. PRICE, M.A., Second Master.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper.

Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	16 pr. ct.	98
Commercial Bk. Ld. Mgn.	{ 6,000 / 3,000	100 / 100	100 / 50 / 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ s
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	320 / 240
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pills	4,000	100	100	10	101
Bapty Brothers	2,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	4,875
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,225
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	150	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	8 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,320
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Lecoan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Gerrer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70		70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Khangir Karani & Co. Ld.	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	308
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marden & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	5
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Gen'l Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85
Port Canning Co.	8,000	£1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	60
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly	Rs.	
Arbat	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Gimlaw Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct dvd Rs80	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	2815
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	235
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	135
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½
Colaba	500	1,000	1,000	30	192½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	302½
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil	1,240
Fort	615	2500	2,50	Rs. 80	105
French	300	500	all	Nil	1,100
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	410
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	455
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	115
Mahadupura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	380
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	120
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	100
Munroe M	1,000	250	all	Nil	385
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	225
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	540
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35dv	117½
Shapathy (Bellary)	300	500	75	20	440
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	48
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	00	180	50
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,800
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	525
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all		10
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	15 200
					1005

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	371	5 0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	300
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	300	1,000	1,000		170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000		760
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	610
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	540exd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,000	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	3,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	560
Framjee Petit	1,260	1,000	1,000	Nil	295
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	645
Hinguphat Mill	700	800	500	4 2	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	Rs. 1	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	265
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	510
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		117½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1 00	800	35	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	147
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	765
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Madhavdas	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,562½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100		
Model Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil.	par
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	6,728	225	225	Nil	305
Pearl Factory Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,217½
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,305
Soundercoo	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Tyrwhitt Mills	675	600	600	Rs. 15	425
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	850
Vaniakumbum Lakhmishunker C. Mills Co Ld	2,000	500	500	15	600
Victoria Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	25	320
Western India	11,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Wadia Mills, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000		560

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	per	Rs. 15-15	
Quicksilver	per	25-4	Nominal.
Fine Bar Gold	per	27-7	"
Do. do. new	per	27-4	"
Australia do.	per	26-4	
American do.	per	26-3	
Sovereigns	per	15-3	
Do. Double	per	15-3	
Silver 11 Guineas	per	0-4-3	
Do. 100 do.	per	0-4-3	
Carolus Dollars	per	100	Nominal.
Mexican do.	per	100	
Pieces	per	100-	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bank of Bombay, Special Meeting for Election of an Auditor, 3-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Service of Sacred Song, Baptist Church, Bellasis Road, 8-30 p.m.
Parsee Marriage Association Lecture, Framji Cowasji Institute, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Dwarka and La Seyne entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers City of London entered the dock on Tuesday and the steamer Thisbe, Methley Hall, and Ship Stanley yesterday; the steamers Leander, Singapore, and Eden Hall left it yesterday.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.—Mr. S. M. Moses, of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., has joined the board of Directors of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, in place of the late Mr. S. D. Sassoon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s.s. Kenagola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday next, the 5th instant.

SERVICE OF SONGS.—A service of sacred songs, entitled "Primrose Garth," will be rendered this evening at 8-30, in the Baptist Church, opposite Byculla Club, Bellasis Road, as per advertisement appearing elsewhere. The proceeds will be devoted to the Church Funds.

WANTED A MISSING COOLY.—Mr. Fernandes, residing in Dallal Street, Fort, has reported to the police, that a cooly whom he entrusted with a box, containing wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 33, to be taken to Modi Bunder, never turned up. The police are making inquiries in the case.

ACCIDENT TO A CARPENTER.—Ludha Munji, aged thirty-five years, a carpenter, who was at work at the new fire-brigade station, at Colaba, recently fell off a porch and sustained a fracture of the right fore-arm. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is now under treatment.

PARSEE MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Parsee Marriage Association, Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji J. Modi, B.A., will deliver a public lecture on "Marriage Customs and Rites," this afternoon, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 5-30 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—Constable Roberts yesterday charged James Mackintosh, aged forty-five years, a discharged seamen, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and incapable in the compound of the Market line. The prisoner was fined one rupee.

A FATHER'S ANXIETY.—Ebrahimkhan Mahomed, residing at Bhendi Bazaar, has reported that his two sons, named Oomer and Abdulla, aged twelve and ten years respectively, and his brother-in-law Abdul Majid, aged ten years, have been missing since the 28th ultimo. They had no ornaments upon them.

ACCIDENT TO A SHIP-LABOURER.—Krishna Dhondu, a labourer on board the steamer Marwar, was getting down the ship's side in a lighter after his work was over, on Tuesday evening, when he lost his hold and fell into the lighter. In the fall three of his ribs on the left side were fractured. He is now being treated at the G. T. Hospital.

FIRE.—At 7 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, a fire broke out in a cadjan hut, belonging to Joseph Pinto, at Balaji Gupat Oart, Mori Road. Great alarm was caused by the report of the fire, but it was put out before damage to the extent of even five rupees was done. The cause of the outbreak was the careless use of the fire-place in the hut. The Mahim manual pump of the fire-brigade was taken to the scene, but was not put into use.

ATTACKING A WIFE WITH A RAZOR.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Butterfield placed on remand before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Manaji Luximon who stood charged with causing grievous hurt to his wife Bhaghee by means of a razor. Accused attempted to cut off Bhaghee's nose, and, although he did not succeed in doing so, inflicted several wounds on her face and person. The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns. The Magistrate, after recording some more evidence, committed accused to the Sessions.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Boccacio ... Suppe.
Overture	Magic Flute ... Mozart.
Valse	Violets ... Waldteufel.
Song	Am Meer ... Schubert.
Musical Illusions Potpourri	Schreiner.
The Watch Parade Character-piece	Eilenberg.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

"PRINCESS ZEINA."—This is the title of a small Gujerati book translated from an English novel by Miss Meherbanoo Cowasji Davar, who dedicates it to Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, M.P. This is Miss Davar's second appearance before the Gujerati-reading public, her first book "Zamora" having been very favourably received. A glance at the pages of "Princess Zeina" induces us to prophesy that it will be given a still more encouraging reception among Parsee families. The style is clear, terse, and felicitous, and the incidents of the story appear to be of absorbing interest.

AN AMATEUR DETECTIVE.—Rambhow Keshav, residing at Dhunji Street, reported to the police on Tuesday, that eight gold rings of the collective value of Rs. 186, were stolen from his room on the 18th ultimo. He stated that Narayen Luximon was the thief but had gone to Poona. He, however, succeeded in inducing Narayen to come to Bombay, and then made him over to the police. The police made inquiries, and a gold ring and gold locket belonging to complainant, worth Rs. 40, were found with a marwaree to whom they had been pledged. The accused confessed that he had pledged the rest of the stolen property with other marwarees at Poona.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NIZAM'S PILGRIMS.—Maulavi Abulfarah Syed Yusuf Hosani, the Superintendent of Pilgrims of H. H. the Nizam and a member of the Municipal Council at Hyderabad, arrived here on the 28th ultimo with the second batch of persons travelling Mecca-wards. Mr. Hosani took great pains in distributing steamer tickets to the pilgrims in exchange for the temporary ones supplied to them at Hyderabad, and in doing so discovered ten false temporary tickets. The Superintendent also personally attended the pilgrims to the s. s. Jubaida, and took great care to provide them with all comforts. The pilgrims thanked him most heartily before leaving by the steamer for Mecca yesterday.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Constable Gannon charged Frank Small, James McCrumb, John Ragly, and Michael Alone with being absent without leave and without sufficient reason on Tuesday from the s.s. Ramore Head, of which they were articled seamen. Mr. Thomson, the captain of the vessel, stated that the accused used to go on shore whenever they liked, refused to do their duty, and got drunk. The first accused in defence stated that he went on shore just for fifteen minutes, after having worked for a whole day. The second man said that he left the steamer only at the time of breakfast. The third and the fourth men put forward a similar plea. The Magistrate sentenced each of the accused to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of April, 1894, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,175, among them the number of new admissions was 743, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	52	18	19	89
Vanias	117	34	52	203
Brahmins	68	20	23	111
Lohanas	14	6	3	23
Other castes	199	37	81	317
Total	450	115	178	743

The average daily attendance was 105. The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following sums received in aid of the funds of this dispensary. Previously acknowledged, Rs. 6,719; from Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimji, Rs. 125, Ramji Madhavji, Rs. 501, Hurgovandas Jagjivandas, Rs. 251, Ranchordas Narotamdas, Rs. 51, Chaturbhuj Morarji, Rs. 200, Chanandas Chaturbhuj, Rs. 50, Multanchand Hajarimul, Rs. 151, Ramnarayan Nathuram, Rs. 101, Tapidas Vrajdas, Rs. 101,—total, Rs. 1,581; grand total, Rs. 8,250.

FATAL RESULT OF RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Mr. G. W. Roughton, acting Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of a woman, named Mooktabai, aged seventy years, residing with a friend of hers at the 5th Lane, Khotwady. The deceased was very feeble, deaf, and of defective sight, and earned her livelihood by selling vegetables. At 5 p. m., on Saturday, the deceased was walking along Khetwady Back Road, when a victoria, driven by Memouji Kurreem and occupied by some Bora women, came from behind at a furious pace, and, having knocked down the old woman, passed over her. The vehicle was driven on the proper side, but it is said the driver failed to shout out to the woman and after she had been run over, did not pull up but drove it faster than before. A sepoy ran after the carriage and shouted out to the driver to slacken the speed, but he took no notice and continued driving at a very furious pace. However, the sepoy saw the number of the carriage and gave up the chase. The woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was found to have sustained a compound fracture of the right leg. The driver was arrested on the following morning, and taken into custody. The woman did not rally but died on Tuesday in the Hospital. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by exhaustion following the injury on the right leg, caused by her being run over on the 28th ultimo, by a victoria, driven by one Memonji Kurreem, under such circumstances as to be a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide.

THEFT AT THE CARNAC BUNDER.—At the instance of Mr. Framji Bhicaji, Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department, Vishnoo Bhicaji, a customs peon, doing duty at the Carnac Bunder, was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with committing theft of seven ingots of copper, valued at Rs. 84 belonging to Mr. Shiawak Ruttonji Bomonji, a landing and shipping contractor, residing at Grant Road. Two other accused, named Goonaji Ramji, lately a policeman No. 1085A, and Amroota Jiaji, a mill-hand, were charged with receiving and disposing of the property, knowing the same to have been stolen. It appears that on the 22nd ultimo the complainant landed a large number of copper ingots at the Carnac Bunder and stored them in the ward. On the following morning he found seven pieces missing and reported the matter to the custom authorities as well as to the police. The first accused who was a customs peon in charge of the godown, and the second man was then doing duty at the bunder as a policeman. Inquiries were made but the stolen property could not be traced until the police were informed by Narayen Luximon, who arrived in Bombay only a few days ago, and who was putting up in the same house in which the second accused was living. On Sunday the second and third accused went to Narayen, and asked him whether he would purchase some pieces of copper. Narayen became suspicious and informed the police. Subsequently, Narayen, according to arrangements made with the police, agreed to buy the property, and took the accused to a Borah's shop to have the ingots weighed. The ingots having been purchased and the money paid, the accused were pounced upon by the police and taken into custody. The accused then took the police to a Khoja, who produced a piece of copper. The magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced Nos. 1 and 2 to suffer twelve months', and No. 3 nine months, rigorous imprisonment.

A LADIES' AFTERNOON PARTY.—On Tuesday, a ladies' afternoon party was given to the European and Native ladies of Bombay, in the buildings of Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao Balcrushnaji Pitale, situated on Pallow Road, near the Chira Bazar. Guests began to arrive at 5 o'clock, and were received by Mrs. Bhaskarao, Damodarao, and Malap. There was general introduction and conversazione between the ladies in the roomy reception hall, in which an hour, was well-nigh spent, the dulcet strains of the string band, harmonium, musical boxes, &c., entertaining their ears also. At the request of Mrs. Bhaskarao an adjournment was made to another hall, where the refreshment buffets were ready to receive them. The table arrangements were in charge of a well-known native confectioner, who spared no pains to give the best treat to the guests. Later on something like a vocal and instrumental concert was got up. Mrs. Vamanrao D. Pitale, Putlabai N. Javeri, Ballavbai Green, and the recently-married brides and others took an active part by sing selection of songs, to the accompaniment of the piano. Hindu guests were provided with native sweetmeats, fruits, &c. Before leaving, all were presented with garlands and nosegays, rosewater, attar, pan supari, &c., and they all left, past 8 o'clock, after having spent an enjoyable afternoon, amidst the illuminations of lights and fireworks. These parties are intended to promote familiar social intercourse between all races and creeds, and the party was a great success in the attainment at this end. Among the ladies' present were, Mrs. and Miss Vincent, Mrs. and Miss Burrows, Mrs. Ballantine, Mrs. Russel, Miss Green, Mrs. Python, Mrs. Blackwell, Misses Darashaw Rustomji Chichgar, Mrs. Parbhudas K. Modi, Mrs. Chabildas, Mrs. R. B. Malap, Mrs. Balcrushnarao B. Pitale, Mrs. Tribhovundass R. H., Mrs. Nagindass P., Mrs. Goolbai B. P. Vagal, Sundrabai J. Gidh, Mrs. Putlabai A. V. Pitale, Mrs. Vasantrao Nana Madon, the Misses Anandrao C. Gidh, Mrs. Sonabai Vamonrao Madon, Mrs. Hansabai N. Pitale, Mrs. Hansabai Natheramjee Pitale, Mrs. Tarabai Moreshwar N. Hate, and good many others. In another part of the premises accommodated at the same time were, the Commissioner of Police, the American Vice-Consul, Sirdar Rao Nana Moroba Madon, Rao Bahadur Parbhudas K. Modi and his son, R. B. Malap and his son, Dowlutraoje Damodarao Balcrushnaji Pitale and his son, Natheramjee Vamonrao D Pitale, Vinayekrao B Baedeker, Balaram P Vagal, N. M. Javeri, Anandrao Venayekrao Pitale, Vasuntrao Vamonrao Ranroo, and Shamrao Nana Madon, &c., &c., and were received by R. B. Bhaskarao Dadasaheb.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT G. THORP is transferred from the 3rd to the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

SURGEON-MAJORS C. A. WEBB and T. E. Noding, Medical Staff, exchange places on the Indian Roster of Service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. LAKE, Royal Artillery, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Bombay Army.

CAPTAIN W. GILES, 21st Punjab Infantry, is appointed officiating Wing Commander in the 31st Punjab Infantry.

CAPTAIN W. PRIOR, 13th Bengal Infantry, officiates as District Recruiting Officer at Lucknow, during Captain Newell's absence on leave.

LIEUTENANT J. C. O. FITZMAURICE, Highland Light Infantry, is granted leave out of India, pending retirement; and Lieutenants Lindsay and Rice, 35th Sikhs six months' leave to Murree to study the language.

CAPTAIN BURROWES, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Winter, 25th Punjab Infantry; and Surgeon-Lieutenant H. M. Earle, Indian Medical Service, passed the Higher Standard Examination in Persian on the 2nd ultimo.

THE Government have approved of a reward, not exceeding Rs. 30 in each case, being paid either to the person who actually apprehends a European deserter, or to the person or persons giving information which leads to his apprehension. The amount of the reward and its distribution will be decided by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency in which the deserter's arrest takes place.

THE undermentioned passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani at the recent examinations:—Captain Cockburn, Rifle Brigade. Lieutenants Warwick, Devonshire Regiment, Ewart, 5th Bengal Cavalry, Jones, 7th Bengal Cavalry, Smith, 1st Bengal Infantry, Stewart, 7th Bengal Infantry, Poole, 8th Bengal Infantry, Blair, 36th Sikhs, Brown, 1-5th Gurkhas, Campbell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Smith, 27th Punjab Infantry, Maxwell, 24th Punjab Infantry, Tillard, 1-3rd Gurkhas.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ASCENSION DAY.—THURSDAY, MAY 3.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST
AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.—Hymns 147, 150 and 301.
Special Psalm XXIV.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman. Hymns 229 and 217.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or white hair, to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE annual general meeting of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home Society was held yesterday afternoon in the library of the Home, Appollo Bunder, Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., presiding.

Mr. W. G. Mayhew, Honorary Secretary, read the following report:—

The directors of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home have much pleasure in presenting to the subscribers and others interested in the Institution their fifty-sixth annual report. The total number of officers and seamen of all ratings boarded in the Home during the year was 19,007; the daily average being 52·07, against a daily average of 44·77 in the previous year. The greatest number accommodated in the Home, at any one time, was 269, and the least 6. The crew of H.M.S. "Plassey," 40 men of all ratings, were accommodated, for the first time, from the 16th February to the 8th March; a second time, 33 men of the same ship were boarded, from 17th April to 2nd May; and the third time, 32 men, from 23rd to 27th October. H. M. S. "Redbreast," 79 men of all ratings, from 14th to 29th March; and again, 61 men of the same ship, from 20th April to 5th May. H. M. S. "Brisk," 177 of all ratings, from 20th to 29th March, and a second time, 173 men from 29th October to 8th November. H. M. S. "Sphinx," 74 of all ratings, from 22nd April to 5th May, the first time; and again, 91 men, from 20th November to 31st December. H. M. S. "Cossack," 165 of all ratings, from 28th to 31st December. Thirteen men of the crew of H. M. S. "Magdala" were boarded in the Home, from 13th to 25th August. During the year 4 officers and 36 destitute seamen were received into the Home at the instance of the Shipping Master, and maintained by the Board of Trade. Several officers and seamen of the Mercantile Marine remained for a considerable time in the Home; and as their funds were exhausted, they became indebted to the Home, in all to the extent of Rs. 543-8, which amount has had to be written off.

There were 33 admissions into the European General Hospital from the Home during the year; but no deaths were recorded among these admissions. No contagious or epidemic diseases occurred during the year. Dr. Shroff, Honorary Medical Officer, was promptly in attendance whenever his services were required. The Home has been visited during the year by several ladies and gentlemen, all of whom have recorded in the Visitors' Book their appreciation of the arrangements made for the comfort of the inmates. The messing arrangements have been carried on as usual, and have given satisfaction. New lavatories designed on the latest and most improved principles, and other aids to sanitation have been completed during the year. The Library has been well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals, the cost as heretofore being defrayed from the interest accruing from the Henry Memorial Fund. The daily newspapers have also been regularly supplied to the Home, and the directors desire to thank the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for supplying a daily copy *gratis* and the proprietors of the *Times of India* for supplying a copy of the daily issue at half price. Mr. Claridge is also entitled to the thanks of the directors for continuing to supply, free of cost, a copy of each issue of the *English Mail* as soon as it is published. Mr. I. M. Shields resumed his seat on the board of directors on his return from England; Mr. W. C. Hughes, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, was elected to a seat on the Board, which he accepted. Mr. Lauder, the Superintendent of the Home, has conducted his duties in an efficient manner, and to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

The report together with the statement of accounts being received and adopted, the following resolutions were carried: "That the best thanks of this meeting are due to those friends who have so liberally contributed to the support of the Home and to those who by their frequent visits have testified their continued interest in the institution. That the retiring directors, Messrs. G. K. Heinrichs, L. R. W. Forrest and W. H. Walker, be re-elected, and that Messrs. F. W. Stevens, W. G. Mayhew and Frank Ritchie be invited to resume their offices of president, honorary secretary and honorary treasurer respectively."

The usual compliment to the Chair brought the proceedings to a close.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday, and disposed of the following business:—

RE WILLIAM M. MACDONALD.

Mr. Jardine, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule "nisi," calling upon the creditors to show cause why he should not be granted his final discharge under Section 60 of the Act. There was no opposition; and the application was granted.

RE RAGHAVJEE HEMRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. His lordship extended it for two months.

RE GHELLA ASPALL.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, on behalf of the petitioner, Mr. Edgelow, moved for an adjudication in insolvency on the ground that the abovenamed trader had absconded to Cutch after disposing of his property with a view to defeat and delay the claims of the creditors. His lordship granted the application.

RE JAMSETJEE BAPUJEE OOMRIGAR.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of Kapurchand Dipchand, moved for a rule "nisi," calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not deposit his books of account with the Official Assignee. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, objected to the application on the ground that, contrary to rule 18, the grounds of opposition had not been filed by the opposing creditor. His lordship upheld the objection, and refused the application.

RE ABDOOLA SULLEMAN.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, moved for a postponement of the hearing of the rule taken out against the insolvent for contempt of court, on the ground that the rule had not been served on the insolvent, who was hiding himself. His lordship granted the application, the hearing to come on four days after service of the rule.

RE HUNSRAJ SHAMJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied that the hearing of the application for an interim order be postponed. Mr. J. J. Gazdar, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application.

Mr. Manker said that the only point in dispute between the opposing creditor and the insolvent was, whether the latter was a partner of the firm, or whether he was only a mehta of the firm, and therefore not liable for the liabilities incurred by the firm.

Mr. Gazdar said that, in the Small Causes Court suit, it was held that the insolvent was a partner of the firm.

Mr. Manker said that the suit was decided "ex parte," and the insolvent was not able to call his own witnesses, as he was then in jail.

His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, granted an interim order.

RE JACOB AARON.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE RUSTAMJEE DORABJEE.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of his interim order.

RE SHEIK MAHOMED VALAD MAHOMED SALLE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and for an extension of the interim order for two months. His lordship granted the application.

RE MAHOMED BHARMULL.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of the interim order till the first week in July next.

RE ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.

Mr. Jardine, for the Official Assignee, moved for the sanction of the court to a compromise made by him of the claim of the insolvent upon Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy, against whom a suit had been filed. Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the defendant, Rahimbhoy, consented to the compromise. His lordship gave the required sanction.

RE FRANCIS HENRY FORD.

The discharge of this insolvent, who is a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, was postponed for eighteen months, as he had contracted debts without a hope of re-paying them.

RE RATTANSHAH ALIAS RATTANJI RASTAMJI MEHTA.

The discharge of this insolvent was postponed for eighteen months, as he had recklessly contracted debts.

DISCHARGES:

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Govind Mahadu Sarvaker; Bhomajee Balu Padamsali and another; Mahadu bin Mahadu Vanjari; Renold Joseph Rodrigues; Jamsetjee Bapujee Oomrigar; and Thomas Oliver.

ON Wednesday, while the first passenger train, which leaves Mutla for

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATING and GUILDING WORK done in a most Satisfactory Way, at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row.

ICE SAFES and BOXES, made on the most approved principle, have just been received in various sizes by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 2 and 3, at Rs. 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100, by our Agent at Manila. They are Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigars, and the Facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in Bombay.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

TEA CAKES.—Such as MADEIRA CAKES, SAVOY CAKES, PLUM CAKES, &c., can be had at PEARSE'S, or made to Order as desired. APOLLO STREET, Bombay.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA.—Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, par Excellence, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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WANTED, for one year, from 1st June, SUPERINTENDENT, for a Mission High School, Christian, European or Native. To suitable applicant Salary from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300, according to qualifications. Apply, giving references, experience, qualifications and University Status, to "M. H. S.," care of this Office.

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MESSRS. BATH & Co., of Worli, Cleveland Hill, Dadar, Bombay, near Dr. Batliwala's Dispensary, will Supply FRESH FISH, FRUITS & MANGOES, &c., to Up-countries, Hotels, &c., on Shortest Notice.

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GENTLEMAN desires a SITUATION as TRAVELLING COMPANION. Is well up in Continental Languages and has first class References. Apply "TRAVELLER," care of this Office.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa, W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official cources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

THE "NEW" TOILET VINAGER, Fleurs d'Eucalyptus, a specialite, Rs. 4 per Bottle.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1 Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Years Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage, Annas 4.

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Such a Collection of Diamonds has never before been seen in India, and it is very much doubted if Brilliants of such exceeding brilliancy and quality have ever been offered before.

The Collection comprises odds and perfectly matching pairs weighing from 4 carats to 15, carats per pair and costing from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,100 per carat. If QUALITY is of secondary importance, and is made subordinate to Size, then slightly inferior stones of double the size can be supplied for the same money.

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AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.
In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.
Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

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DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
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1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.
Specialty: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.
Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.
Consultations free.
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FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.
"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.
"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.
"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Masoow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.
"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 2.

CONSOLS and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged in London yesterday at 100 1-8, and 109 respectively. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-8 per cent. lower, at £55 5-8. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 29½d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 64 3-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88⅜ cents £150,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday, making the influx of that metal for the week close upon half a million. The market rates of discount were put down 1-8 per cent., say to 1 1/8 for short London Bills, and 1¼ for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. The Exchange Banks further reduced their buying rate in India at 30 days' sight by 1/8d., making it stand at 1s. 1d. French Rentes on Paris advanced ¼ per cent., to 100¼; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, of fcs. 25·21¼.

The Sheep Skin Sales closed in London yesterday with a dull feeling, and prices 1¼d. to 2d. per lb. lower.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted at 24¾s. per 492 lbs. cif, sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg; Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed at 32⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market easier; and Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., at 31⅛s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, market easier.

A decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4d. per lb.; but Arrivals were unchanged, the new extreme quotations being 3 59-64d. for May-June deliveries, and 4d. for September-October. The market closed quiet; Surats flat; and Arrivals firm: Sales 7,000 bales; and Imports 13,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The price of ready Cotton in New York yesterday remained at 7 3-8 cents per lb.; but August Futures were 8 points higher than the last quotation for July, at 7·28 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales; this season's total now comparing as follows, with the figures in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts...	6,000	5,000	11,000
Three days' ,,	18,000	18,000	31,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893...	5,656,000	4,722,000	6,730,000

Here, Cotton has been quiet in tone again to-day, with little doing in either direction; but prices are all unchanged. Exporters have bought 600 bales, consisting of 200 each of Kamptee, at Rs. 191; and Meerut Ginned, at Rs. 199; and 100 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 196; and Akola, at Rs. 191½; while the Mills have taken only 450 bales, say 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 173; 100 Untni, at Rs.171-3; and 50 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 166 per candy.

WHEAT has been in rather more request by shippers to-day, and a moderate business is reported in a steady market, while prices have advanced half an anna per cwt. We now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	4	0	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	,,	3	15	0 ,,
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	,,	3	13	6 ,,
Red Delhi	,,	3	5	0 ,,
Hard Yellow.....	,,	3	13	0 ,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	3	11	6 ,,
Hard Red	,,	3	8	0 ,,

SEEDS have again been taken to a large extent for export, the tone of the market having remained steady. The price of *Linseed* has advanced one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-7-6 to Rs. 7-9-6 per cwt., but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	8,812	bales.
Wheat.....	17,451	cwts.
Linseed	49,564	,,
Rapeseed	56,381	,,
Gingelly.....	2,795	,,
Poppyseed.....	5,732	,,
Groundnuts	5,622	,,
Castorseed.....	10,308	,,
Rice	21,647	,,

Freights are steady; and holders of tonnage are mostly standing out for an advance of 6d. per ton. Business has been done to-day for late May shipment to Liverpool, at 17s., and for Genoa, at 18s. 6d. per ton; for June shipment to Hull, at 17s., and to Picked Ports, at 17s. 6d. per ton; and for July, to Antwerp, at 17s. per ton. The steamer fixed yesterday was at 17s., not 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steadier at 1s. 1 5-32 to 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 3-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but Calcutta rates coming slightly firmer than yesterday, and the Bullion dealers again selling a fair amount of Gold, for May-June delivery, about £40,000 worth being reported, and a moderate amount of private Telegraphic and Merchants' Bills also coming out, rates remained steady to firm throughout the day, Bank Telegraphic has been reported at 1s. 1 7-32d. for cash; and for May and June transfer, respectively, we heard of this medium of remittance offering at 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 1 1-16d., the market closing steady, awaiting the result of Council drawings.

	per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 1 3-16 to 7-32d.	,,
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 1 3-16d.	,,
Do, 3 months' sight .....1s. 1¼d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 1 5-16d.	,,
Francs do. ...1·40	,,

with forward Telegraphic quoted for June transfer at 1s. 1-16d.; and Credits for July, at 1s. 1 5-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady during the greater part of the day at 102¾ for Fours for Money, and 102 13-16 for Account; but rates weakened towards the close and left off at a decline of 3-16 per cent. in both positions; with 3½ per Cents quoted at par, nominal.

SHARES are dull and unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MAY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 3/8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	100 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 5/8
Bar Silver	29¼

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 2.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Amoor route interrupted between Blagowestchensk and Radde.
Line Saigon Bangkok right.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
Rates to Bolivia Chili and Peru via Teheran or Suez Lisbon or Teheran or Suez Noronha are the same as those via North America Cables.
Galveston viz., rupees nine and annas one per word five annas less via Turkey.
Rates reduced to Brazil Pernambuco only via Lisbon by rupees one and annas three.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 21st April, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	41,362	33,255	8,107	...	2,400	...
Parcels, &c.	92,310	94,243	...	1,933	67,878	...
Goods						
Other earnings	7,122	12,184	..	5,062	..	36,488
Total for week	1,40,804	1,39,682	1,122	..	..	...
Aggregate ..	18,41,606	15,62,721	..	..	2,78,885	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DAVIES—May 1, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, James Davies, of John Roberts & Co., Ld., aged 31 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—April 29, at Madras, the wife of Captain T Baker, of a daughter.
JENINGS—April 24, at Murree, the wife of Major R H Jennings, R E, Political Agent, with Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAILEY—DAVIES—April 25, at St Peter's Church, Kodaikanal, Pulney Hills, by the Rev A F French Adams, Ernest Edgar Burn Bailey, Chief Asst Auditor, S I Rly, Trichinopoly, to Eva Mabel Matilda, eldest daughter of James Acworth Davies, Esq, I C S.
HARLOW—GRAVES—April 26, at the Wesleyan Church, East Parade, Bangalore, by the Rev J Goudie, Thomas E Harlow, Sergeant, 2nd Welsh Regiment, to Julia Louisa daughter of the late J T Graves, Sergt-Instructor, 2nd-19th Regiment, and grand-daughter of the late Conductor W Farmer, of the Remount Depot, Hosur.
O'HARA—PEACOCK—April 14, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev H O Moore, James Geoffrie Musgrave, second son of Colonel James O'Hara, of Lenabary, Galway, to Alice Mary Emily, second daughter of the late W Henry Peacock, Esq, of Greatford Hall, Stamford, Lincolnshire, and Mrs Peacock, 10 Grenville Place, London S W.

DEATH.

GLYNN—April 25, at Ferozepore, the beloved son of Lieut and Quarter-Master M Glynn, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, aged 3 months and 15 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1894.

TRUE to their determination to do everything on a large scale, the leading spirits of the World's Columbian Exhibition have issued a volume of lithographed signatures, which for the number and representative character of the signatories has never been paralleled in the history of the world. The most eminent of the representatives of all the Principalities and Powers attending the Exhibition were asked to sign a brief but emphatic pronouncement in favour of international arbitration, and the result is a handsome volume of autographs with letterpress appendix which has been sent to the Governments of the world. There can be no better proof of the gigantic advances peace principles have made in the last quarter of a century—during which thousands of millions have been spent on preparations for war—than the fact that men of almost every kindred, nation, and tongue should have signed a memorial setting forth that "the undersigned, recognizing the advantages accruing to those nations which have pursued the policy of arbitrating international disputes, and desiring that the like benefits may in future be enjoyed by all nations, and deeming this a fitting opportunity, do hereby join in this memorial to all our various Governments praying that they will unitedly agree by mutual treaties to submit for settlement by arbitration all such international questions and differences as shall fail of satisfactory solution by the ordinary peaceful negotiations. And for this the petitioners will ever pray." This petition, signed by the most eminent attendants at the exhibition, was endorsed by the Commissioners, whose signatures follow, together with those of members of the Parliament of Religions, of the Women's Conference, and of other offshoots of the great show with which the Yankees may fairly claim to have "licked creation." The signatures have been reproduced in the handsome quarto volume before us, in a manner regardless of expense; and at the request of the Commissioners a copy of the book has been presented to every civilized Government in the world. Sir Richard Webster, as chairman of the British Royal Commission, was one of the first signatories; the Colonial representatives follow, then the European, and then the "balance of the world." The styles of handwriting are almost as varied as the systems of Government the signatories represent; and while some of the autographs are as plain as print, others can only be described as fearfully and wonderfully made. We fear that some of the signatories, however well they may be known in their own country, will gain no additional renown elsewhere, for they have very effectually concealed their identity behind specimens of caligraphy, which, to quote from Dickens, would be "villainous for a clergyman." We hope it may be taken as a sign of good omen that the names of Indian and Russian representatives appear on the same page.

The letterpress appendix to the volume shows that on the principle that he who is without sin should cast the first stone, America is pre-eminently the country from which so remarkable a pronouncement of international opinion should come. Of the seventy odd international disputes which during the fast expiring century have been settled by arbitration, the United States has been a party to nearly one-half of them, and she has been foremost in proclaiming the propaganda of peace on earth. It was from the American Bar Association, assembled at Chicago five years ago, that the proposal was made for the establishment of a permanent International Court of Arbitration "to declare the law of nations and the right of such cases as the parties might submit to it, either for advice or for decision," thus "worthily crowning the great achievements of the nineteenth century." Invitations to attend the meeting of the Association were sent to various prominent lawyers and politicians in Europe. Amougst the replies received was one from Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who with true philosophic insight, wrote "Any scheme to be practicable must surmount enormous practical difficulties, and no man now alive will possibly see the accomplishment of international arbitration. But that is no reason why we should not hope for it, and work for it." Mr. Gladstone assured the Association that whatever tended to substitute peaceful methods in an honourable settlement of controversy for the use of the sword commanded his warm sympathy. President Harrison spoke at the Conference, and while supporting its aims, pointed out that disarmament could not be adopted by the United States until her neighbours were agreed to take the same course. "We shall possibly," he said, "best promote the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, by having it understood that if the appeal is to a fiery tribunal we shall not be out of the debate." But more important than the abstract resolutions of a conference of American legal luminaries is the history given of the Parliamentary progress of the movement for the establishment of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two great English speaking peoples. In 1887 thirteen members of the House of Commons took over to America for presentation to President Cleveland a memorial signed by two hundred and thirty-three M.P.s expressing their satisfaction that proposals of the kind had been before the American Congress, and promising that if these proposals were passed by Congress, the signatories would use their best influence to ensure their acceptance by the British Government. President Cleveland made a very kind response, but it was not until three years afterwards that the American legislature passed a resolution approving of the principle of international arbitration. No further Parliamentary action was taken until last June, when a resolution supported by a petition signed by two million persons was passed by the House of Commons, urging her Majesty's Government to lend their ready co-operation to the Government of the United States upon the basis of the resolution passed by the Senate three years previously. Both nations having through their legislatures expressed hearty approval of the adoption of international arbitration, the American Congress has been asked to authorise the President of the Republic to open negotiations for binding the two great English-people nations—"two nations but one people," as John Bright called them—to a lasting peace between each other.

The volume before us would ill-fulfil its functions as an international souvenir if it confined itself to dealing with the Anglo-American aspect of the question, and the compilers have, therefore, been well advised in giving an object lesson in the success of arbitration by a list, extending over six columns of type, of seventy-six cases in which the principle has been satisfactorily applied. We are assured that in all, except two or three instances, the decision has been cheerfully accepted by the unsuccessful nation. The list includes the case in which General MacLean, British Consul-General at Meshed, was entrusted three years ago by Lord Lansdowne with the adjustment of a long-standing dispute between the Shah of Persia and the Ameer of Afghanistan in reference to the frontiers of the two countries in the Hashtadan district. The heaviness with which the vast armaments of Europe are pressing upon the peoples of the Continent is well-known, but it may not be a matter of such general knowledge that a majority of the Continental Parliaments have testified to the oppressiveness of the burden, and that the legislatures of Sweden, Italy, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, and Roumania have affirmed in favour of settling quarrels by the pen and not the sword. The book before us gives some figures showing the increase of European armaments in recent years, which are sufficiently significant to give force and weight to the friendly overtures being made at the present moment by some of the Great Powers for a general partial disarmament. Between the years 1869 and 1892 the armies of Europe were more than trebled in number, and at the end of the last-named year totalled to twenty-two and a-quarter millons of men. The most remarkable increases are, it need scarcely be said, those of France, Germany, and Russia, the armies of these nations aggregating 13,350,000, or about double the number of soldiers that sufficed for the whole of Europe twenty-four years ago. The arbitrationist naturally chose the year 1869 for comparison, for that was just before the period when the Franco-German war gave the impetus to increased armaments which seems only now to have reached its climax. It is computed that the cost of the world's wars since the Crimea has been sufficient to give a ten-dollar gold piece to every man, woman, and child on the globe. The universal recognition of arbitration in the settlement of international quarrels is doubtless a very long way from accomplishment, but the facts and figures contained in the book from Chicago show that the theory at least is so generally accepted that adapting a phrase of Sir William Harcourt's, it may be said "We are all arbitrationists now."

THE Madras High Court has just given judgment in the case in which the Bank of England, the Union Debenture Company, and others petitioned for the compulsory winding-up of the Nilgiri Railway Company. The company was formed in 1886, but it was not until 1889 that the capital was secured, and it was then based on the "share and debenture system." It had a capital of twenty-five lakhs in shares of a hundred rupees each. It also issued debentures to the amount of two hundred and twenty thousand pounds in England. But the money was placed in the Oriental Bank, and the company had to deal with serious physical difficulties which together brought it into the troubled waters which finally wrecked it. Considerable progress had been made in construction, but the creditors grew impatient, and when the directors asked for more time and more money the Bank of England and other debenture-holders objected, and the result was the case which the Madras Court has now decided. The petitioners in the action were, as they claimed to be, creditors, and the main ground put forward for winding-up the company was that it was insolvent and unable to pay its debts. There was no question as to the holding of the debentures or to the non-payment of interest. These facts were admitted, but it was argued that the obligations of the company under the debentures were with the Trustees, the representatives of the debenture-holders, and not with the debenture-holders themselves. It was further contended that interest was not really due. That contention, however, was answered by referring to the terms of the petition. Mr. Justice Shephard, who heard the case, decided in favour of the petitioners on this point. As to whether the company was unable to pay its debts, his Lordship, in giving judgment on Friday remarked, that in addition to the fact that the Company was unable to pay the interest that was due, there was ample evidence to show that it was unable to pay its creditors. Under these circumstances and in view of the statements made by the Company and its contractor, and the evidence given in court, it could hardly be contended that at the time the petition was filed the Company was not insolvent. It was urged for the Company that although this might be the case, regard being had to the circumstances, Government might be induced to intervene. In his Lordship's opinion, this probability, if it did exist, might be reason for giving time, but it could be no reason for holding the Company was solvent when the evidence showed that it was not. For these reasons he found that the Company on the date the petition was filed was unable to pay its debts. And this being so, Mr. Shephard acceded to the wishes of the petitioners and granted a winding-up order. A plea was urged during the hearing that the petition ought to be allowed to stand over in order to admit of arrangements being made to place the Company on a better footing. Memorials on these points had been sent to the local Government, and Government was favourable to extra time being allowed; but Mr. Justice Shephard was convinced that no good purpose would be served if further time were allowed. The proposal of the Company in this respect was to raise fifteen lakhs on debentures which were to have priority over those now held by the Company. The petitioners, however, did not consent to their debentures being postponed; and such being the case, the learned judge failed to see what the Company or the petitioners could gain by delay. *In his opinion the Company had failed to show that anything could be gained, while on the other hand, there was a great deal to show that the interests of the petitioners would be imperilled by leaving the conduct of affairs in the hands of the Company.* A collapse of this kind is always unwelcome news; but if the construction of the railway is still held necessary or desirable, as it was when the unfortunate Company took it in hand, it is not unlikely that some other means of completing the line will be found.

MOULVI SAMEE ULLAH, C.M.G., contributes an article to the current number of the *Allahabad Review* on the subject of the Eed sacrifice, which he maintains to be enjoined on Mahomedans by holy writ, and quite indispensible. "Unto the possessors of every religion have we appointed certain rites that they may commemorate the name of God on slaying the brute cattle which He hath provided," and "Wherefore pray unto the Lord; and slay the victims." With these two texts from the Koran the learned Moulvi opens his article. His object in dealing exhaustively with the subject is the hope that it may be of some help to English statesmen in correcting those mistaken notions, which, it is feared, will prove dangerous to the peace and tranquility of India. Statesmen and others, he thinks, will be aided in forming mistaken notions by the observations of Dr. Leitner in the *Asiatic Quarterly*, in which he endeavours to show that the sacrifice of a cow is not obligatory. Camels, cows, goats, sheep, and the like have been offered up for sacrifice since the time of the Prophet, and it is wrong to imagine that the offering up of cows is a modern innovation, or that it has not the prophetic example. The Mussulmans slaughter cows, the Moulvi reiterates, not to offend the Hindus, but in obedience to the command of their Lord to commemorate his name. And he quotes many authorities in favour of his contention. The old-established custom did not, as he says, cause any ill-feeling between religious communities in India till within the last few years. He attributes the ill-feeling to the propaganda of the Cow Protectionists, which has given rise to agitations, and he wishes to impress upon the minds of the British public that the Mussalmans, although capable of bearing many hardships, are unable to bear any hindrance in the free and unfettered performance of their religious rites. The Moulvi disputes Dr. Leitner's reading of the Koran, and believes him antagonistic to Mussalmans, forgetting that the learned doctor has always been in active sympathy with Moslems, and learnt to read

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHESTER CUP.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The following is the result of the race for the Chester Cup run this day:—

Quaesitum	1
Dare Devil	2
Spindle Leg	3

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON.

THE ANARCHISTS MOBBED.

Socialist demonstrations took place yesterday in Hyde Park on the occasion of May Day.

The anarchists also attempted to hold a meeting but were hooted and mobbed and chased out of the Park.

The May Day celebrations on the Continent passed off quietly.

"CRUSH THE BOURGEOIS."

A Socialist meeting was held in Paris at which many deputies were present who urged the workers of the world to unite and attain a working day of eight hours and crush the bourgeois.

INDIA BILLS.

Two million of Indian Bills will be issued on the 8th inst.

ANOTHER BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

The International Bimetallic Conference was opened this morning at the Mansion House.

FOREST DEPARTMENT APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

Mr. MacKee has been appointed permanent Conservator of Forests, *vice* Mr. Whittal. Mr. MacKee is at present on eight months' leave in England, on medical certificate, and Mr. Thomas, Deputy Conservator, has been appointed to officiate during his absence. Another permanent vacancy has been caused by Colonel Doveton's retirement, but this is not to be filled up permanently for some time.

COLONEL WARBURTON.

According to present arrangements, Colonel Warburton leaves Simla for the Khyber Pass on the 4th instant, arriving at his destination on the 11th.

THE SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Mr. Prestage is expected in Simla again this season, when he will present final plans for the Simla-Kalka Railway to the Government of India.

THE METALLIFEROUS TRACTS IN INDIA.

Arrangements are in progress for a deputation from England during the next cold weather of specialists to examine the metalliferous tracts in India in connection with the Geological Survey.

THE MERGUI PEARL FISHERIES.

The specialist appointed to examine the Mergui Pearl Fisheries has left for Australia after sending in his final report, which is fairly satisfactory, to the Government of India. The report is now under consideration.

THE CALCUTTA MINT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

About 500 native workmen have been discharged from the Calcutta mint, which will now coin only copper. It is proposed, on the suggestion of a Bombay mint master, to close the Calcutta mint entirely, and allow him to do all coinage required which can be done at much less cost than Calcutta can do it.

A WAZIRI JIRGA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 2.

The jirga, representing the principal Waziri clans, is again in Tonk, so we should hear in time of the arrangements to prevent outrages in and about Gomul Pass.

GILGIT SUPPLIES.

Captain Yielding, now at Srinagar, will again have charge of the annual provisioning of the troops of the Gilgit Agency; Captain Brotherton working in connection with him from the Gilgit end.

THE POLITICAL AGENT AT CHITRAL.

Captain Younghusband, Political Agent, Chitral, will visit Gilgit as soon as the Shundar Pass near Mahtuf is open.

THE INDO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

General Gholam Charki, Afghan Demarcation Officer for the Khyber-Asmar section of the frontier, is believed to be on his way from Kabul to Landi Kotal with all necessary instructions from the Amir.

THE MILITARY POLICE OF BURMA.

The outgoing Chief Commissioner of Burma took occasion of a farewell dinner given to him at Rangoon on Tuesday evening to make a spirited reply to those who have been attempting to blacken the character of the military police. He had known the military police since it was first formed he said; and "it would be difficult to find a more gallant or better behaved body of men. It required an effort of memory to recollect the occasions on which the men had misconducted themselves, whereas the occasions on which they have shown the greatest heroism could be recalled with ease."

THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE PUNJAB AND HINDUSTAN ARMIES.

The Government of India has given directions that a Committee will assemble to enquire which stations should be in future head-quarters of the armies of the Punjab and Hindustan. It would be well if, says the Pioneer, in this connection they were to direct a similar inquiry to be made regarding the future head-quarters of the Madras Army. Last year we noticed the extraordinary state of affairs in that Presidency of how the Commander-in-Chief and his head-quarters' Staff were at Ootacamund; how the Inspector General of Ordnance and the Controller of Military Accounts were permanently in Fort St. George; how the Commissary-General was at Bangalore away from the Commander-in-Chief on the one hand and from the other heads of departments on the other; and how the Principal Medical Officer of Her Majesty's Forces was at Ootacamund, whilst his Secretary was in Fort St. George. So far as is known nothing has yet been done to remedy this state of affairs.

RE-CAPTURE OF ESCAPED DACOITS.

Meghsingh and Rudrasingh, two notorious dacoits, who escaped a short time ago while following from place to place the Joint Magistrate who was to try them, has been re-captured with another proclaimed offender by the same police officer who captured them in the first instance.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 1.

10 p.m.	81·6

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

8 a.m.	80·0
10 a.m.	85·6
3 p.m.	85·3
6 p.m.	85·5

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 13.

WHIPPET RACING: THE "FAITHFUL DOG."

"Whippet racing," we are told, is to become a fashionable sport in the South of England. We shall see, as the French say. It has long been a favourite diversion with the collier, who loves his dog at least as well as his wife and his bairns. Many an educated sportsman does not even know what whippet racing means. Indeed, it is not long since a well-known turfite quite seriously asked me if I understood what the term meant? It is one of the poor man's sports of the North, and is worthy of encouragement by those who are more fortunately circumstanced than the collier and the artisan. The whippet is merely a dog, and the hardy Northerners love to test the speed of these animals in ordinary racing quite apart from coursing. Whippet racing is not brutal. It has none of the diabolical conditions of rabbit-worrying, rat-killing, and dog-fighting competitions. It is a sport that may well be pursued, not only by gentlemen, but even by ladies. The colliers have excellent warranty for their canine worship. "The faitful dog," as he has so often been styled by the poets, has ever been the companion of man in his sports and amusements. Indeed, it is impossible to say when the hunter and his dog were first associated. There is no doubt that the dog was the indispensable ally of the savage in the early ages when prehistoric man was compelled to track game. The Jews do not seem to have availed themselves of the dog in their field sports, but the Egyptians and the Greeks undoubtedly utilised the canine species very freely. The greatest of epic poets, Homer, often refers to the hound, and it is Homer who relates the first well-known instance of an attachment between a man and a dog, and of the first dog which had an individual reputation. Homer tells us of the old hound Argos (whose devotion for Ulysses is narrated as being of equal interest with the deeds of kings and princes), that his scent was perfect, and that he was so swift of foot that no animal he once sighted could ever escape from him. Xenophon was passionately fond of hounds, which were big in size, fleet, and very courageous. From those days even unto this time has the dog been the companion of man in his sporting pursuits, and his friend under nearly all circumstances. All the members of our own Royal family love dogs. Prince Bismarck adores boarhounds, and even Mr. Gladstone has a canine favourite. The King of Greece only last year lost a dog which was to him an object of single-minded idolatry. It scarcely ever left him, it slept in his bedroom, and doubtless proved a welcome relief to the flattery and obsequiousness of courtiers. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is said to be attached to a dog—a pug, which is so accomplished as to have decided views on the European situation. With the English nobility, dogs are almost essential to the enjoyment of life. If, then, dogs have exercised such a fascination in all ages over the educated and the rich, surely we cannot wonder at the workingman's passion for his dog.

THE COLLIER AND HIS CANINE PETS.

Away in the North it is comparatively rare to meet the collier without his dog, which is nearly always either a whippet or a terrier. The appearance of the miner may not suggest that he pays the tailor much, but his dog is sure to be well clad in his peculiarly shaped over-all. Most of us have heard, I expect, of the collier who was wrath with his better-half because she had given the pup's milk to the baby. Maybe some of us have been told about the miner who lost his wife. A mate was requested to gently break the news to him. The "mate" began by animadverting upon the serious loss that the widower had sustained. The collier, acting on his first impulse, and thinking the situation was serious, expressed a hope that his dog was not dead. "Oh no, it's the woife as it deod," replied his companion. At this the miner felt relieved. He declared that the loss of his dog would have been more than he could bear, for he should never get another like it, but wives—well, they were plentiful. I once met a collier who was a great authority on dog racing. He had a switch in his hand and a whippet at his heels. In the living room of his house there was a huge pile of newspapers. They were heaped one upon the top of the other from the sanded stone floor to the dingy ceiling. Those, he explained, were newspapers containing reports of all the dog handicaps in the district. By reference to them he could trace the career of any dog and its achievements on the track, while he could also tell how his own dogs would be handicapped. And it was with a merry twinkle in his eyes that he said his wife one day took one of those papers to light the fire with. "By gum," he concluded, "there was a row." It was quite unnecessary that he should enter into details. I was prepared to take his own word for the statement. Many specialists in the North have reduced this dog racing and whippet racing to a science.

THE DEFINITION OF A WHIPPET.

What is a whippet? Well, it has been styled "the poor man's greyhound." A whippet is a racing dog—the produce of a greyhound and a terrier. In all probability, the whippet gets its racing-like quatities, its slenderness and general mould from the Italian greyhound, and its strength and robustness from the terrier. A large whippet is very like a small greyhound. The dogs vary in size and weight—say from 9lbs. up to 30lbs., or rather more. Some people declare that there should be a limit of weight for whippets which race, and may be there will be some day. Speaking roughly, it may be said that the dogs are handicapped according to their weight. And the weighing of these whippets is done very exactly. Of course, their performances as well as their weight are taken into consideration in allotting the starts. Whippets always run over a tract of about 200 yards. The dogs are weighed both before and after racing, although only those placed in the heats require to scale after passing the judge.

HOW THE RACES ARE RUN.

Handicaps are run off in heats, there usually being at least three whippets in each heat. The track, which, as I have said, is usually 200 yards long, is 12 yards wide, is made of cinders, hard, and perfectly level. The whippets at a meeting are deprived of their coats—a racing man would say that they are stripped—and taken to their marks. Each dog has a piece of ribbon—either red, white, green or blue—round his neck, and some faithful henchman of the owner holds it by the scruff and by his quarters. Meanwhile, the owner, carrying either a white handkerchief, a piece of linen, a tuft of grass, a pigeon's wing, or even a stuffed rabbit (this has been known), walks backward towards the finishing line some 200 yards away. As he retires the owner or trainer excites the whippet by familiar cries and words of encouragement. He waves his handkerchief and calls to the dog to come to him. The animals help and are impatient to be released that they may dash after their masters or friends. When these gentry have arrived near the finishing mark the starter fires a pistol. The dogs are "delivered," and the persons with the handkerchief and other signals must get over the ten yards line beyond the finishing mark. The dogs run for their lives towards these men, who, standing still, endeavour by waving their flags and by raising their voices to hie the animals on to the greatest exertions. When the dogs have passed the finishing marks the judge holds up a red, white, green, or blue flag denoting which animal has won the heat or handicap. The cloth waved by the runners-up is called "bait," and one very good rule of this sport is, that live bait is absolutely prohibited. Such handicaps as this are run every week on racing grounds such as that at Failsworth—and Audenshaw in Lancashire. The effort in the South is to make the surroundings more respectable. Why I have a good word for whippet racing is, that it embodies pure racing without any of the notorious brutality of rabbit coursing. Anything which tends to check rabbit worrying is worthy of encouragement.

THE SPEED OF THE WHIPPET.

It is astonishing how fast these whippets can travel. Dogs do cover the distance of 200 yards in 12 secs., which is equal to 16 yards 24 inches per second, or 3 yards 12 inches in one-fifth of each second, and 1 yard 24 inches in a tenth of a second. It takes some moderate animals 14 3-5 seconds to traverse the distance, which it will be seen is 13 yards 25 2-5 inches per second. About the fastest dog known to-day among whippets is Cowboy, a Lancashire and Durham hero of 32lbs., which has covered 200 yards inside three or four yards of 12 seconds. This means about 11 4-5 seconds. The fastest of the smaller and lighter dogs is said to be Jack's Fred of Hulton. He is 14 or 15lbs., and on handicap terms can give Cowboy a very hard race. A layman, by which I mean a person who is not of the cognoscenti (and I am not), will be astonished to know that the timing of a whippet race is a fearful and wonderful job. No ordinary stop watch is of any use, for, as I have said, these dogs get over 1 yard 24 inches in a tenth of a second, and, therefore, the mistake of such a fraction as a tenth would be serious. The "clockers" use watches which tell the time to 1·32 of a second. This is calculating matters pretty fine, and no mistake. A whippet or any pretensions to be a fair performer, if of 28lbs. of upwards, ought, according to experts, to get the 200 yards in 12 secs., and the lighter in weight the slower the animal usually is. This is because they have not the strength to go the pace. Thus a 9lb. whippet might take 14 2-5 secs. I am also told that a bitch is generally three yards faster than a dog. These hard-headed, practical Northerners thoroughly understand whippets, and whippet racing. I can tell you what they do not know on the subject is really not worth troubling about. It is said that all the fastest whippets are the big animals, and they have been bred from big ancestors. And yet some folks want to limit the weights of competing dogs. If that should be done it would probably be effected at the cost of the stoutness and speed of the whole breed.

JUDGING IN THE NORTH.

Of late there have been whippet-racing meetings at Kensal Rice, near London, and the sport has been interesting, but it has been pointed out that the pastime has unhallowed surroundings, and that a new class of owners is required. I believe these observations were chiefly hurled at some of the workingmen from the North. At any rate, some of the despised owners backed their dogs with "betting gentlemen" of the South, and when they went to draw their winnings and stakes they discovered that these superior persons were nothing but barefaced welshers. I should be sorry to assert that there are no welshers in the North, but it would go hard with an individual who tries these Heathen Chinee tricks, say at the Audenshaw Grounds in Lancashire. The colliers would have something to say on the matter. I pity the welsher who fell into their hands. Even the judge or the referee has not always been considered sacred. One ground is said to have enjoyed a well-earned reputation for "Killing" the judge if his dicisions did not exactly harmonise with those entertained by the mob. It is said that a well-known London journalist was once asked to officiate at this place, and, despite many warnings, he consented to do so. After arriving on the ground he found himself surrounded by a crowd of colliers, whose countenances did not betoken that they were likely to stand on ceremony, if there were any decisions not in accordance with facts as they saw them at the time. There's many a good heart 'neath a fustian waistcoat, and many a man's looks belie him. Nothing daunted by the aforesaid appearances, the aforesaid London scribe called the crowd around him and addressed them somewhat in this fashion: "I am told that you like to kill a referee or two on this ground. Well, now I intend to do my duty quite regardless of threats or the consequences. I shall do it honestly, and if you don't like it, I can't help it. I don't object to being killed at all. I only want to have a word as to the manner of doing it. If I am to be sacrificed don't take me and drop me down a disused pit-shaft, or hide my body in any such way. Kill me fairly and squarely in broad daylight, and having done that, pack me up in an egg-box, and having directed me to the office of the newspaper I represent, put me on the rail for London, so that my masters may know that I died doing my duty, and that my wife may learn that I am dead and can draw the insurance money. I merely ask this little favour from you." This brilliant witty sally was not lost. Indeed, it was highly appreciated. This referee was not "purred." He gave every satisfaction, and was right loyally treated. No doubt, this story is an exaggeration, but it is nevertheless entertaining. By-the-way, it may not even have occurred at a dog handicap, but that is a detail not worth discussing.

ARISTOCRATIC WHIPPETERS.

The Duke of Hamilton, Lord Lonsdale, the Earl of Haddington, lord Esene Gordon, Sir John Astley, Sir William Elliott, Sir C. de Crespigny, Major Dalbiac, Mr. Reginald Herbert, Lord Charles Ker, Mr. J. A. Tatham, Mr. W. H. Sprague, the proprietors and editor of the "Licensed Victuallers' Gazette," and other well-known sportsmen are interesting themselves in the nationalisation, purification, and regulation of whippet racing. A whippet club for the promotion and controlling of the sport, with powers somewhat similar to the Jockey Club, has been formed. The National Whippet Racing Club purposes to offer "large stakes" and to "fertilise the sport throughout the country." Already, whippet clubs are being formed. It is intended to keep a stud-book, which will at once improve the breed of these dogs and cause "wrong 'uns" to shudder. It is not an expensive sport, it is not a cruel or brutalising sport, and it is hoped that even ladies may be induced to lend it their patronage. Ladies have been known to course and to race horses. Why, then, can they not run whippets? The National Whippet Racing Club in its circular remarks: "The whippet, or race dog, in addition to being a grand sport-showing animal, is in size, appearance, and manners eminently fitted for a lady's dog or a drawing-room pet. He is also an alert house-guard. The club will, therefore, aim to induce ladies to run their whippets by offering valuable prizes of jewellery, and other suitable stakes, for it is difficult to imagine anything more gratifying to a fair owner than to see her gallant little pet gamely contesting for a valuable prize which will ever be a charming souvenir of a living or departed favourite." To which I say, "Hear, hear." Thus as a great advance upon brutal sports, such as rabbit worrying, which I have beforetime condemned in no measured terms, do I cordially recommend the colliers' sport of whippet racing to all whom it may concern.

ANTI-OPIUM ASPERSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is utterly absurd for Messrs. Wilson and Alexander, of opium fame, in the face of the evidence of Mr. M'Lauchlan Slater while under Mr. Wilson's cross-examination, to state that the evidence of Government officers before the Royal Commission on Opium is entirely biassed in favour of opium for fear of the consequences were it otherwise.

In a recent issue we gave a portion of Mr. Slater's official evidence taken as above:—"I know that we are better off here with regard to medical referees than any other part of the world, because the officers who report for us are all Government officers, independent of our company. Certainly, one strong argument in favour of opium is that all these medical officers, without exception, before any opium commission was ever thought of, advocated that opium-eaters in moderate quantities should be taken without any extra premium. When we put on extra they (the medical officers) wrote strongly about it, and some of the cases were not carried out on account of our putting on an extra." This occurred between 1874 and 1884.

No amount of sophistry on the part of anti-opium faddists can get over the above facts, which can be verified from office records, and are sure to carry weight, seeing the vital statistics of the company bear them out in every particular. Mr. Slater's evidence was based upon facts to 31st December, 1891. Further investigation to 31st December, 1893, confirms that previously given as to the healthfulness of opium taken in moderation as there is not a single death to that date, due to opium. The "Oriental," like the Government, have a monetary interest at stake in the country, which these turbulent spirits have not, and are therefore regardless of consequences. We believe, by their ill-advised action, these anti-opiumists have sent the missionary movement in India back more than a quarter-of-a-century. This is the candid opinion of true missionaries in the country.

Yours, &c.,

MAGNA EST VERITAS.

MUCH comment was occasioned by the publication some time ago of a report prepared for the Labour Commission on the labour question in France. The tone of portions of the report was called into question in various quarters, and its publication was suspended. Now it is stated that all copies in the possession of the Stationery Office have been ordered to be destroyed.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NEWS reaches the Allahabad paper from Murree of a deplorable occurrence which happened, at about 9 o'clock, on the night of the 26th ultimo, on the Rawalpindi Road, at a distance of some four or five miles out of Murree. The night-mail, with Major Downman, Gordon Highlanders, as a passenger, arrived at the first stage on the road to Rawalpindi, the driver of which, finding the way blocked, endeavoured to clear a passage for the tonga through a large number of camels. In this he was apparently opposed by a private soldier forming one of the escort in charge of soldiers' luggage, or Government property, on its way to the Murree hills. An angry altercation was the consequence, which, however, was brought to an abrupt termination by the soldier deliberately taking his rifle and shooting dead on the spot the unfortunate native.

YET another rumour of alarms and excursions on the Russo-Afghan border is current, says the *Pioneer*. This time, it is said, a collision has occurred in Shignan, and native news-writers speak of four hundred killed. The report can scarcely be worth much, as Shignan must have been under snow a few weeks ago, when the action presumably occurred, and nothing has been heard of affairs at Gilgit. The Amir, too, in his latest official communications, makes no mention of any affray.

THE Rev. T. B. Pandian, of Madras, who is at the present time in London, has forwarded to the Archbishop of Canterbury a memorial on the subject of "The Evangelisation of the Aristocracy of India." Christianity, he says, has made very little progress in India, and, notwithstanding the efforts of missionary enterprise during the term of the British occupation, the Indian Church is not in a position to support itself, as the converts are drawn mostly from the poor classes. As these lower orders can only be reached through the agency of the upper classes, he argues that it is time that the missionary societies turned their attention to "the aristocracy" of the country, who are ever ready to spend millions of rupees on heathen temples, and in the support of Brahmin priests. On these grounds, he suggests to the Archbishop the desirability of securing the services of European missionaries of high intellectual power, to be stationed in the different cities and towns. These men should be well versed in the social and political questions of the moment, and avoid even the appearance of sectarian partisanship.

ONE effect of the opening of the Transcaspian Railway to Samarkand, writes a contemporary, has been an enormous extension of cotton cultivation in Russian Central Asia. The crop pays extremely well, as the demand for the raw staple in Russia proper is very great, and the railway offers a cheap means of export. The native population have been so attracted by the profits to be gained, and the State and private merchants have paid so much attention to the new trade, that a good deal of land hitherto devoted to food grains has been put under cotton. The natural consequence is that the people are now suffering from scarcity of food-supplies, the prise of wheaten-flour particularly having risen rapidly. In Ferghana, once described as the Germany of Central Asia, something like a famine is prevailing. The imports of flour from Russia have increased as a result of this scarcity, and the traffic on the railway to Samarkand has benefited thereby, but this can be scarcely satisfactory from an economic point of view. Bokhara and other districts have suffered, but not so severely as Ferghana, and the St. Petersburg Government are now trying to find some method by which the cereal crops can be restored to their old proportions. There are about eight millions only of Russian subjects in Central Asia, so the problem should not be insoluble.

REPORTS have been received at Rangoon of a revenue scandal in the Pegu district. Burmese officials are said to be implicated.

THE Viceroy will hold a levee, at Simla, on Saturday, May 26. The Birthday of the Queen in India will be kept on May 26.

RETAIL prices of opium at Rangoon have been enhanced during the current month: raw by 33, and prepared by 22 per cent.

THE Government of Bengal has submitted the Draft Bill for the compulsory segregation of lepers to the Government of India.

THE *Turkistan Gazette* in one of its recent issues shows a singular ignorance regarding the armament of the Indian Army, the more remarkable as Russian military officers are supposed to inspire the only newspaper published in Central Asia. The journal, in noticing the rearmament of the cavalry and infantry in India, states that "the English troops are armed with the Snider and the native regiments partly with the Lee-Metford and partly with the Martini. This is about as incorrect a statement as could be made, but the Turkistan paper is on safe ground, remarks a contemporary, when it says that the difference in cartridges might produce evil results in time of war. As we pointed out a little time ago, there are ten different kinds of rifle and carbine ammunition now in use, and the confusion likely to ensue on the battlefield when regimental supplies are exhausted is not pleasant to contemplate. The Ordnance authorities have still a vast amount of work before them in the matter of ammunition alone.

THE appointment of a military officer to succeed Mr. Cunningham as Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department, observes the Allahabad paper, is one which for a time deprives the Civil Service of a coveted post at the headquarters of the Government of India; but it is due to the exigencies of the position. As we pointed out a week ago, it is of the greatest importance that there should be in the Foreign Department Secretariat an officer thoroughly acquainted with the Persian language in order that correspondence with the Amir of Kabul may be carried on without delay or the possibility of mistakes. Colonel Talbot, the Resident in Persian Gulf, who has been nominated by the Viceroy for the vacant post, is an accomplished Persian scholar, and he has besides had many years' experience in political work. The Amir may possibly remember him as official interpreter at the Rawalpindi Durbar of 1885, when Sir H. M. Durand had not attained that fluent knowledge of Persian which served him in such good stead at Kabul last autumn. Colonel Talbot's appointment is not without precedent, as Major Ridgeway was made Junior Under-Secretary after the Afghan war, and held the post until he was sent on the Afghan Boundary Commission. The appointment of Deputy Secretary is included among those scheduled for the Civil Service, and the Secretary of State's confirmation has consequently to be obtained.

INSPECTOR BOWEN, in the Calcutta Police Court, prosecuted a *dome* who was employed by the police to kill stray dogs, with having treated a dog in a specially cruel manner. The Inspector stated that according to the rules issued to this class of employes, it was insisted that a dog should be killed outright by being struck with loaded bamboos. In this instance the accused had struck a dog one blow only and had let the dog lie writhing and howling by the roadside, until it died about half-an-hour afterwards. Accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

NEW rules have lately been laid down to provide for entrance into the Forest Departments as Rangers of native non-commissioned officers of the Indian Army.

THE Ameer of Bokhara and the Khan of Khiva, acting, no doubt, on Russian advice, have requested the Russian Government to establish regular courses for the teaching of the Russian language in the principal religious colleges of the two Khanates.

THE *Neue Deutsche Rundschau* of Berlin publishes a sensational statement respecting the frightful state of affairs which prevails in the Cameroons, and the shameful barbarities inflicted upon the natives by the German officials, particularly by Herr Wehlan, Chief Justice, and Herr Leist, Sub-Governor of the Colony. It is reported in German Colonial circles that three German Colonial officials have been recalled. One official is charged with having given an order to cut the throats of some old women, while in other cases natives were starved, flogged, or kept bound for days in the tropical sun.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Viegas, Mr. S. Rebsch, and Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The Committee recorded letter No. 2001, dated 25th April, 1894, from the Commissioner to the Secretary, stating that he had entrusted the work of covering the floors of the vaults under the filters at the Malabar Hill Reservoir, with one inch of Indian Patent stone, and re-pointing the walls up to the springing arches with the same materials, to Messrs. Garlick & Co., the patentees of this stone, at the following rate:—Clearing concrete floor and preparing it for Indian Patent stone and providing and laying one inch of Indian Patent stone, including filleting, Rs. 33 per 100 square feet. Breaking brick arches of vaults and making good again in 2 to 1 cement mortar, Rs. 100 per cubic foot. Removing old flooring and replacing with Indian Patent stone, Rs. 4 per 1 cubic foot.

GROUND FOR ROAD-MAKING.

The Committee considered letter No. 1294, dated 17th instant, from the Commissioner to the Secretary, requesting that the Committee would authorise him, under Section 91 (1) of the Municipal Act, to acquire six plots of ground, required for the New Matunga Road and its frontages.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

CRITICISMS ON MUNICIPAL BOOK-KEEPING.

The next business on the agenda was to further consider a letter, dated April 16, from the Commissioner to the Secretary, reporting, with reference to the Committee's resolution, dated 14th June, 1893, on Government letter, dated 27th April, regarding the Accountant General's criticisms on the financial system of the Municipality; forwarding report, dated 3rd April, from the Chief Accountant. The Municipal Commissioner's letter stated:—

"There has been considerable delay on the part of the Chief Accountant in dealing with the subject, but the Standing Committee and Corporation will admit as readily as I do, knowing the engrossing and even oppressive character of his duties, that there is much justification for it. I hope I may be allowed for my own part to observe without compromising the friendly spirit in which Mr. Cox's criticisms have been framed, and in which they have been received, that his zeal for the impeccability of our accounts is somewhat of a thorn in the flesh. The late Accountant General's first letter was dated 11th April 1892, and after generally complaining of our accounts as being too voluminous, he proceeded to criticize a number of details on the strength of "a somewhat casual scrutiny by his outside audit department." My reply No. 11619 of 27th August 1892 with the Chief Accountant's No. 1707 of 17th idem, was felt by the Standing Committee and Corporation to be, and was stated to be, complete and at all events established the principle, that accounts dealing with so many and such complex transactions as ours, necessarily require something more than a "casual scrutiny" if it is desired to comprehend them. The Chief Accountant says in para. 9 of his present memo. that "from what he gathered from information subsequently applied for from the Accountant General's Office, he thinks most of the criticism is probably due to non-possession of complete information as regards the provisions of the Municipal Act and of the full facts of the case, and to looking for certain account information in other than the proper statements." The accounts published in the yearly Administration Report are an integral part of the Chief Accountant's report and must be studied with that report, and if this is done and the law governing them understood, I think they will be found to be as complete as need be, and not too complete. I do not at all agree with Mr. Cox (para. 7) that "little advantage will be gained by discussing the history of our accounts," on the contrary the facts that "they were framed by Government officers of great financial experience and well-versed in the Government and mercantile system of accounts" and that they have never before 1892 been found to be unintelligible, establish a very strong *a priori* case in their favour, and their history is further valuable as showing that they have, by a process of practical evolution, been adapted to, or "revised, modified, added to and diminished to suit the requirements of the Municipality." The whole of the Chief Accountant's para. 9 deserves careful consideration, as it furnishes a complete reply to Mr. Cox's 7th para."

Having dealt with the detailed criticisms embodied in the late Accountant General's letter, the Commissioner concluded:—

"I observed in my letter No. 11619 of 27th August 1892, that the fault usually found with our forms as they stand always was that they did not give information enough, not that they gave too much. In Mr. Cox's revised form the information is reduced to such meagre proportions and such bewildering confusion is introduced by the allocation of particular charges to particular heads to which they do not in practice belong, that the form would altogether cease to serve its purpose as a guide and reference to members of the Corporation, and the Commissioner would be deprived of nearly all the means he at present possesses of solving doubts and answering chance questions which spring up in the course of debate. Indeed, if the forms were adopted we must not only recast our budget, but make material alterations in our system of administration. Mr. Cox, or rather his office, have certainly taken a great deal of trouble, but I think if they had had the assistance of the Municipal Chief Accountant they would have come to the conclusion that nine-tenths and more of the amendments suggested were unsuitable or unnecessary. The chief defect in our Form No. 3 is in the printing. Capital letters are used where they should not be, and not used where they should be, and there is no proper discrimination exercised in the use of Roman and Arabic numbers. The consequence is that major and minor heads, minor and detail heads and so on are not distinguished as clearly as they might be. There are, of course, also other small imperfections, to which and to the above the Chief Accountant and I will direct our attention. But I can see no ground for extensive change, nor do I think the late Accountant General would have done so if he had reflected on the radical difference between the transactions of a Municipality like this, governed by a popular assembly under its own Act, and those which are dealt with in the accounts in use in his office."

In the letter forwarded, the Chief Accountant dealt adversely and at great length upon the suggestions made by Mr. Cox, and concluded thus:—"Many items which appeared at first sight open to criticism have with sufficient light thrown on them been considered satisfactory. In the same way the other matters since disclosed, can be explained away, if so desired. As already stated our forms are almost the same as those proposed, with the chief exceptions detailed above. Fuller details than those proposed are absolutely necessary in our case; they might, however, be given in Appendices and totals might be substituted in the General Statements as is done in the Port Trust Accounts, *vide* note to para. 18 of my No. 1707 of 17-8-93 (page 364 of Standing Committee's Proceedings, dated 5th October 1892). I must here readily admit that the criticism has been made in a perfectly proper and friendly spirit, though I cannot help remarking that most of it was due to want of proper information on the facts of the case."

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal remarked that he received the papers only last night between eight and nine o'clock.

The Chairman said he did not receive them until 10 o'clock.

Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, said he fancied some members did not receive them at all.

Mr. Javerilal said for this reason it was due to the members that the matter should be postponed.

The Chairman allowed the matter to be transferred to the list of outstanding business.

THE TULSI WATER-SUPPLY.

Dr. Cowasji observed that with regard to the Tulsi water several complaints were made; so much so that the water-supply to the Bombay public had been stopped. About three crores of rupees had been expended on the water-works, and the cries for water were still as strong as ever. The public were assured that after the completion of the Tansa water-works they would get a full supply of water. There were complaints in the newspapers and individual members of the Corporation heard complaints regarding the scanty supply that the people were given. All said to them "You have spent lakhs of rupees and where is the promised water-supply?" Cries for water were daily to be seen in the newspapers. He wished to know from the Commissioner as to what was the cause of the bad water, and how was it that they did not get a proper supply.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said it seemed curious that at this time of the year when water was most wanted that they were given very little. The water-supply was not only small in quantity but was also bad in quality. The reservoir was almost empty when he last noticed it. The public expected the usual supply with the usual pressure from either Tuesday or that day, but he did not find they got it. He thought it was right that the Commissioner should explain as to how the water was so bad and scanty.

Mr. Vincent said that a week ago the water-supply was bad; at present it was not bad, but at the same time it was not quite efficient. One could not bathe in this season so much as he would like.

The Chairman said that he thought it was all due to the Corporation not paying attention to the proposal of the Water Engineer about the 40-inch main, which was not sanctioned.

Mr. Kabraji remarked that the Corporation not sanctioning the scheme had nothing to do with the promised water-supply.

The Municipal Commissioner asked: Who promised it? Dr. Blaney who calls himself father and author of the Tansa Water-Works.

Mr. Shroff remarked that Mr. Clark was the author of the Tansa Water-Works.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the Tulsi water had always at this time of the year been dried up. This year there had been a very inexplicably bad quality of water, the cause for which they had not been able to discover. Dr. Weir, their Health Officer, on examining the lake found that something was wrong with the Tulsi water and it was at once shut out from the reservoir, and Tansa water was supplied to those parts which usually received their supply from the Tulsi lake. It was not possible to supply to all districts Tansa water with higher pressure than the city at present received, and consequently they could not get water to higher level. If the filtering accommodation was sufficiently large there would have been no such difficulty as they had experienced.

AN EXPLANATION.

The Contractor for the Municipal printing wrote as follows to the Chairman:—

In reference to the item No. 16 on the agenda paper of 25th April, 1894, being misplaced, I beg to state that on enquiry I find that the facts are as follows:—A proof of the agenda paper in question was returned to this office at 3-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant. Three slight corrections were indicated, and some additional matter was sent to be set up and inserted, the instructions being to deliver fifty copies by 4 p.m. On page 4 of the agenda paper, the technical mark (tr.) was placed in the margin, opposite the three lines, beginning "the Chief Accountant." There was no direction, marginal or otherwise, for the transference to the foot of the page of the figures following those three lines, which was no doubt the intention. In carrying out the order the printer, guided by the mark "tr." opposite the three lines, transferred them to the bottom of the page, leaving the figures where they stood. Had the intention to transfer the figures been shown on the proof, that would of course have been done. It is usual in such cases to indicate the exact extent of the matter to be transferred either by a marginal line or by a line enclosing the whole of it, and marking the new position in which it is to be placed. I regret that any inconvenience should have been experienced by you or by the Committee. With a view to obviate anything of the kind in future, I have suggested that when alterations and additions have to be made at the last moment in emergent work, the direction should be clear and unmistakable and that a reasonable time should so far as practicable be afforded for carrying them out. In this instance the time allowed for the making of the corrections, the setting up, correcting, and inserting new matter, and the printing off fifty copies was forty-five minutes.

The Chairman having read the letter, Mr. Shroff proposed that it be recorded, and Mr. Geary be thanked for the explanation.

Mr. Vincent remarked that the explanation was very lucid and satisfactory. The letter was then recorded.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the dullness of trade, writes the Calcutta Commercial Correspondent of the *Pioneer* under Saturday's date, 28th April, the week has not been without sensation in having witnessed a drop in exchange to the lowest point on record. It is more in forward rates than in ready that the drop is striking. This afternoon it is impossible to obtain wire for November and December at better than 1s. 1 1-32d., which makes the pound sterling equal to Rs. 18-6-8. The immediate causes of the scare are apparently the absence of a sufficient supply of mercantile bills, a persistent inquiry for forward wire by importing houses, the increase in the amount of Councils from 50 to 60 lakhs a week, a general loss of confidence in rates being maintained at even what they now are, and last, but not least, the rumour from London that the mints are to be reopened.

On the subject of the rumour that the mints are to be reopened, the majority of private telegrams simply announce that there is such a report abroad in London, and leave people here to verify or disbelieve the story as they like. The market is so sensitive that it takes very little to knock it down, and it only needs another scare from whatever source to drive it below one and a penny. A somewhat lengthy telegram from London explains that the rise in silver in New York and London was brought about by purchases for India by people who were buying for coinage on reopening of the mints, and that the bullion brokers in London asserted almost positively that the point was settled, the version being that the mints would be reopened in June and not immediately. It is assumed that in fixing June for the event, it is in mind to say that the scheme will then have had a twelve months' trial. The telegram referred to it is as well to explain was despatched from London in no mere sensational way, but was sent off by people in London after carefully sifting the rumours that were abroad; it would also be as well to explain that the people from whom the message was received are of the very highest standing, and perhaps better informed in such matters than any house in the City.

The rumour, it may safely be said, is the most astounding of its kind, and on that account difficult to believe. If true, it means the entire flinging aside of the present currency scheme and the recommendations of the Herschell Committee. It is marvellous how things leak out, it is therefore possible that the story may be correct, and the Government of India yet be in ignorance of the decision of the Home Government;—this at any rate is the view of good many people there take of the matter. There is under all the circumstances an

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTAMJI MERWANJI, Second Judge.)

A BROKER'S CLAIM.

His Honour yesterday delivered judgment in the suit in which Liladhur Lalji claimed to recover Rs. 490, being the amount of brokerage due to him from Mr. Dhuramsey Morarji Goculdas and others.

In delivering judgment His Honour said: Under an order of the High Court, dated 27th March 1893, the ancestral house of one Cashinath Bapoo was directed to be partitioned by the Commissioner of the Court. Finding that process expensive, the parties to the High Court suit agreed to a private sale of the property. The house is at Girgaum Back Road adjoining the China Baugh belonging to the defendant, who was consequently anxious to buy it. In February of 1893 the defendant had tried to purchase it through his clerk, Baptista, and had opened negotiations with Venkatrao, one of the plaintiffs in the High Court suit, but with no result. The plaintiffs in the present suit allege that they were employed in April following to negotiate the purchase of the same property, that they obtained the defendant's offer to buy at Rs. 24,500, communicated the same to the parties concerned, and obtained the consent of the principal defendant in the High Court suit. Cashinath Bapu and the defendant herein then deposited Rs. 1,000 as earnest money with Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal, the solicitors of Cashinath and his party. They further allege that they obtained the consent of almost all of the seven persons interested in the High Court suit, but in the meanwhile defendant withdrew the offer on the 26th of May without any intimation to them and without revoking their authority, and withdrew the deposit. They also allege that while the defendant thus threw them overboard, he immediately after reopened direct negotiations with Venkatrao, and purchased under another order of the High Court, dated 17th of July, the very same house on the same terms, Rs. 24,500. Under these circumstances, they claim brokerage at 2 per cent., and this suit is filed to recover Rs. 490. The rate of brokerage is not disputed. Mr. Bhaishankar, however, denied (1) the employment of the plaintiffs as brokers; (2) that the plaintiffs negotiated the contract, or introduced the parties to each other; (3) and also denied the agreement to pay brokerage; (4) he also contended that Mr. Baburao called on the defendant on behalf of the plaintiffs and the offer of Rs. 24,500 was made through him, but that Mr. Baburao's authority was revoked by the defendant as the negotiations were not concluded in time. To start with, it has been admitted that no specific time was fixed during which the negotiations were to be brought to a close, and, therefore the Court would have to consider whether a reasonably sufficient time was allowed to them for the purpose. As to the first defence, I find that the employment of the plaintiffs as brokers is proved by the evidence of the plaintiffs Jamnadas and of Mr. Baburao, and it has been admitted by the defendant and his Mehta Jamnadas in their cross-examination. The offer of Rs. 24,500 was admittedly made through the plaintiffs, and the deposit of Rs. 1,000 as earnest money was made at the suggestion of the plaintiffs, and the latter's accompanied the Mehta to Mr. Chitnis office when the deposit was made. The evident reason for the employment of the plaintiffs as brokers is to be gathered from the correspondence between the respective solicitors of the plaintiffs and defendant in the High Court suit, the evidence of Mr. Baburao as a witness for the plaintiffs and the evidence of the defentant and his Mehta. It is abundantly clear that when the defendant opened negotiations with Venkatrao in February through Baptista, he had only one out of 7 persons willingly to sell to him the property, and as Venkatrao was a servant in the defendant's mills he could not openly decline to accept his master's offer. Venkatrao's father, Cashinath, was, however, the chief person whose consent was to be obtained not only to the offer of Rs. 24,500 but to the acceptance of the defendant as a purchaser. It has been shown to by plaintiffs Jamnadas and Baburao that Cashinath and two of his sons, who were his co-defendants, had been averse to the sale of the house to defendant Dharamsey, who was his neighbour and with whose family Cashinath was not on good terms. To obtain Cashinath's consent, therefore, the plaintiffs were engaged, and when the plaintiffs found that they could not persuade Cashinath, they requested Mr. Baburao, as father of one of the present plaintiffs, to intercede, and bring about Cashinath and his party. Defendant admits the interview with Baburao and defendant's Mehta admits that Baburao spoke of his great influence with Cashinath and the other members of his family, and that he thereupon told his master that with all that influence the negotiations could be speedily and successfully settled. On the 11th of April then the deposit was made, and before that Mr. Baburao saw Mr. Daphtary, the solicitor to the plaintiffs, and Mr. Chitnis, the solicitor to the defendants in the High Court, and arranged with them to entertain the offer of Rs. 24,500, and he also wrote a letter to Mr. Chitnis that the offer had been communicated to Mr. Daphtary and to Cashinath, and that Mr. Dharamsey Morarji (the defendant) was the real purchaser. On the 14th April Mr. Daphtary by a letter enquired of defendant if the offer of Rs. 24,500 made through Mr. Chitnis was really his. This letter gives a clue as to how the attempt was subsequently made to throw aside the brokers, and to save the brokerage. On the 12th or 13th April, one Damodhar, who had been a law agent or manager of the plaintiffs in the High Court suit, asked for a share of the brokerage from the plaintiffs and his claim was rejected. The next day the letter of the 14th was written and it stated "If the offer is yours and the same as made through Baptista, then in that case no party will have to pay any brokerage." In reply to that defendant wrote on the same day "The offer through Mr. Chitnis is mine. I agree to the conditions if my offer is accepted." Finding no reply again forthcoming the defendant wrote to Mr. Daphtary on the 19th April withdrawing his offer; and curiously enough the brokers came to know of the negotiations opened in the quarter, and they wrote on the same day, the 19th April, saying they had worked in the matter, and if the negotiations were opened afresh through Mr. Daphtary, they would claim their brokerage all the same. To that letter the defendant sent no reply. From the voluminous correspondence that had passed between the several parties to the High Court suit I find that, although the plaintiffs' solicitors therein alleged that they had higher offers, they had no offer higher than Rs. 24,500, and all the parties seemed inclined to accept the offer and none openly rejected it. At any rate Cashinath and his party had been expressly anxious to close with the offer of Rs. 24,500, and their solicitors Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal, wrote pressing for its acceptance. The correspondence bristles with mutual recriminations, but it is evident that as a mere pretext by one or another the offer was not openly accepted by the 26th May by all the 7 parties concerned, and consequently, the sanction of the High Court was not obtained by that time. The defendant or rather during his absence from Bombay his Mehta then withdraws the offer on the 26th May, not by writing to the plaintiffs through whom the offer was originally made, but by writing to Mr. Chitnis to refund the earnest money. The earnest money was refunded on the 10th June following. As to the 2nd defence, therefore, I find that the brokers negotiated the contract and introduced the parties to each other, but they did not complete the contract, as by withdrawing the offer the defendant took it out of the power of the plaintiffs to complete the negotiations. I hold also that the plaintiffs' authority as brokers was not revoked and that no intimation was given or reasonable time allowed to them before withdrawing the offer and the earnest money. The only evidence of revocation, if any, is given by the defendant's Mehta, which, however, I am not inclined to give credence to. The question now arises whether under the circumstances of this case the plaintiffs have earned and are entitled to their brokerage when they did not in terms of the Receipt No. 2 obtain the express consent of all the parties, and when they did not bring about the final completion of the purchase? I am of opinion that this question should be answered in the affirmative, and that on the authority of Mansell *v.* Clements (9 L. R. C. P. 139) and of Green *v.* Bartlett (32 L. J. C. P.) 261. The principal difficulty towards obtaining the purchase of the property in question was to obtain the consent of Cashinath and his two sons, and that was obtained by the plaintiffs and on their behalf by Mr. Baburao. Before withdrawing the deposit, no reasonable opportunity was allowed to the brokers to complete what they had mostly done and what little had been left undone. And in a matter of a purchase of a property involved in a High Court litigation, I do not consider that the time that elapsed between the 11th of April and the 26th May was sufficiently long to entitle the defendant to put an end to the agency in the abrupt manner that was done in this case. Then, again, after the money was withdrawn no further steps were taken nor any new agents employed by the defendant to bring about the contract, but he derived all the benefit of what had been done before that. Strangely enough in the High Court order, dated the 17th July, the Court sanctioned the sale to Mr. Dharamsey, the defendant; and that in itself shows that some days prior to that he must have again agreed to buy the same property on the very same terms. In Mansell *v.* Clements, Keating J. says that in 99 cases out of 100 the service performed by the house agent is of the slightest kind: it consists for the most part in bringing the Vendor and purchaser together so as to result in a sale. In Green *v.* Bartlett it was held that the rule had been to hold that the broker was entitled to his commission if he was the *causa causans* by which the property was ultimately sold. In both these cases the brokers had carried on negotiations, and although they did not directly complete the contract, it was held that considering what steps they had taken the final contract was the result of the broker's intervention. The case of Prickett *v.* Badger, 26 L. J. C. P. 33, is also in point. Mr. Bhaishanker relied on the case of Hurst *v.* Watson, 2, Bom. H. C, R. O. C. J. P., but that is clearly distinguishable. In that case the broker was to get half the profits realised by the vendor if he could succeed in securing a purchaser of the defendant's land. He found no purchaser, and after waiting for six weeks his employer wrote two letters, in the first of which the broker was allowed a week during which if he did not find a purchaser, he was informed that his authority would be revoked. As no purchaser was found the authority was revoked on the expiry of the time allowed. In the present case, however, the defendant did not allow a reasonably sufficient time to the brokers to complete the negotiations which they had so far carried out, and he did not revoke their authority. On the other hand, I am of opinion that the final contract which took place between the defendant and his vendors was the result of the negotiations carried on by the plantiffs or their friend Baburao. I hold, therefore, that the defendant is liable to pay the brokerage that is claimed, and I pass a decree for Rs. 490 with professional costs Rs. 30.

A PLEA FOR THE STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Salus populi suprema lex" is one of the legal maxims, the truth of which no one can deny, and it is very gratifying to see that regard is also being had for the safety of the poor students who meet with their death untimely owing to the severe pressure they have to sustain while undergoing the different University examinations. As eminent persons like Mr. Justice Ranade are going to engage themselves in the consideration (among other things) how to arrange to permit students to appear again in those subjects in which they have failed without requiring them to pass or fail each time in all subjects, allow me to remind the persons concerned, not only to confine their regard to the students who appear for the different University examinations, but also to look to the safety of the students who prepare for the High Court and District Pleader's Examinations. I need not mention how much more the latter class of students labour under the above-mentioned difficulty which has been now the subject of some consideration. I need only repeat that certain rules were framed seven or eight years before whereby certain groups of subjects were made, and a student obtaining a certain number of marks in a certain group was not required to pass in that group again. The rules remained in force for a couple of years only until some changes were effected in the standard of marks, and now that the standard is also varied, either effect may be given to the said rules, or some other rules may be framed, whereby the poor students may not be harassed unnecessarily.—Yours, &c.,

May 2. K. S. D.

THE ALLAHABAD MURDER CASE.

In summing up the evidence against Gunner Raffey charged with killing a fakir, Mr. Justice Blair said:—

Mr. Justice Blair addressing the jury said great as had been the tax on their patience they would not grudge one minute of the time that had been given to this most serious inquiry. With a professional experience of something like thirty years he could say that he had never heard a case conducted with more reasonable self-restraint and respect to expenditure of time, and with greater fairness, than had been shown by the learned counsel before them. And the fact that this trial had not been impeded by conflicts in relation to evidence or serious mis statements of the evidence, in any form, relieved him of what would have been the important duty of elaborating a detailed examination of the evidence. He commented on the accuracy with which Mr. Strachey had stated the facts. He would in the first place confine himself to the case for the prosecution. It lay within small compass and the evidence given by the witnesses was substantially the same. His Lordship then gave in narrative the facts relied upon by the prosecution. The kalendars might have exaggerated the injury done to the bear, but they had not to rely on their evidence. They had the evidence of the head constable, a manly intelligent-looking fellow, occupying a position of responsibility. His evidence had not been impeached in cross-examination or argument. If his story was true it rendered greater the improbability that the story of the two soldiers of the Essex and Oxfordshire Regiments was also true, because they would have the marvellous coincidence that within a short space of time two separate pairs of British soldiers accidentally converged on the same place and provoked and annoyed these people and illtreated their bears. It would be one of the most marvellous coincidences ever heard of, because, as far as they knew, they were the only soldiers who left Bareilly that day. They came into conflict with the people, and not one of the four made the slightest complaint of what happened. As to the evidence of the kalendars it was a fair observation for Mr. Strachey to make that their evidence was consistent. They had no explanation of the kalendars following the soldiers except this that they had done injury to the bear. After they left the grove the injury got out of the area of possibly over-coloured evidence. The head constable and Dutt Ram were altogether independent witnesses in no way connected with the kalendars. He considered that Mr. Strachey's criticism of the conversation about going to the kotwali was perfectly sound and that there was no contradiction between Dutt Ram's statement and that of the others. The two witnesses Kesri and Madho were responsible men in Government employment. Nothing that had been said had thrown the slightest reflection upon their evidence. Dutt Ram amused them a little by what he might call a bit of harmless vapouring about his public position, and he confessed that although it awoke a smile it did not seem to him to excite any reasonable doubt as to the truthfulness of his evidence. He did not care whether a man was a Viceroy or a chaukidar, if he did not exalt his office he would not be a decent Viceroy or chaukidar, and this man, if his story was true, acted as a person who had a responsibility to the public for what he did in the matter. When the bear man was shot, Dutt Ram said, if murder or manslaughter has been done it shall not be done with impunity. He, along with another man, went up to the prisoner and he struck him. He wounded and marked the man and identified him and got his gun. And if he had not done what he did this man might have escaped identification. Dutt Ram was the man to whom they were indebted for the fact that this man was brought here for the examination and consideration of a court of justice. His lordship then went on to examine the evidence for the defence, characterising the story of Gostlow and Brooks as a story in the air. To slay the evidence of Butcher, he remarked, would be to slay the slain. He in the most emphatic manner in connection with his lordship's calling attention to the fact that the prisoner had made a statement, with full knowledge of the drift of the question and answer he was to give, said he watched for the whole time and there was only one blow struck at the prisoner, while the prisoner at the bar said there were a number of blows struck. It now became his lordship's duty to refer to the fact that there were alternative charges. *Prima facie* there was no doubt that if the prisoner at the bar took that gun and from a distance of a few feet aimed at Mittu or at Mittu and the others, he had brought himself well within the definition of the section unless he could bring himself within one of the exceptions that would reduce the crime to one of manslaughter. None had been suggested by Mr. Alston, and he did not think that Mr. Strachey had suggested any either. But he did not think that these were reasons sufficient for him to withdraw from them the charge of manslaughter, and telling them that in point of law they could not find him guilty of manslaughter. He thought it possible they might put that construction on the evidence. He thought it possible that by considering the evidence of Butcher for the prosecution they might imagine that the prisoner was deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation. If they put that construction it, they would be crediting Butcher, whose evidence in other respects they would be inclined to distrust, and they would be to some extent discrediting Dutt Ram and the others who described the occurrence. They were upon their honour in that box to see fair play between man and man, be he white or be he black; they were bound to protect their fellow-subjects from acts of violence as much as an honourable soldier on the field of battle was bound not to disgrace himself. Their duty was not like his, a dangerous duty, but a painful and trying duty had been cast on them.

The jury retired, and after nearly an hour's consideration, returned with a unanimous verdict of acquittal on the charge of murder, and a majority of seven to two in favour of acquittal on the charge of culpable homicide.

Mr. Justice Blair said it was necessary to disagree with the jury, and discharged the prisoner.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

SURAT MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

The following is the text of the address of Mr. F. S. P. Lely, the President, to the members of the Surat Municipality in review of the Municipal Financial situation:—

Gentlemen,—I lay before you the Municipal accounts for 1893-94 and the draft Budget Estimate for 1894-95. The following figures of Octroi show that your income under this head has been dropping for the last 3 years, 1890-91 Rs. 1,37,994, 1891-92 Rs. 1,35,625, 1892-93 Rs. 1,34,466, 1893-94 Rs. 1,33,792. Tolls have fallen this year from Rs. 61,618 in 1892-93 to Rs. 56,704, and Wheel-tax from Rs. 8,695 to Rs. 8,296. The decrease in Wheel-tax is due to the stricter licensing of public vehicles and to the substitution of ekkas for the more unwieldy carriages drawn by two bullocks. The inference to be drawn from Tolls and Octroi is, I fear, that those means of revenue has been strained to the utmost. Your net revenue exclusive of balance, deposits, and advances was in 1892-3 Rs. 2,75,070 and in 1893-4 Rs. 2,74,465. On the other hand by firmly adhering to an economical policy, you have increased your net balance from Rs. 1,27,140 to 1,77,056, which will lessen by so much the debt you will have to incur when you undertake the larger projects you have in view.

With reference to the Budget for the ensuing year you will be asked to provide about Rs. 900 for increasing the pay of the vernacular teachers towards which Government will contribute an extra grant of Rs. 800. Several minor public improvements and a larger outlay on roads will have also to be considered. In the work of the past year that of the School Board takes as usual a foremost place. The Educational Inspector specially commends its energy, and Government in their Resolution No. 2732 of 1893 place it together with that of Karachi at the head of the Presidency. After protracted discussion a code of rules has at last been completed and has this year been sanctioned by the Commissioner, N. D. This alone represents a vast amount of public-spirited though unassuming work on the part of several members of your body. Complaints having been made about the lighting of the streets, a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Cooverji, Abdul Kadar, and Harilal T. Daru, was appointed during the year to investigate the subject and suggest improvements. Their report is still under preparation.

The frequency of fires in the city, caused mainly by the dangerous practice of storing hay and other combustible materials in crowded localities, has attracted much attention, and is now being considered by a sub-committee. Having regard to the customs of Surat it is said to be a hardship to compel cattle owners to keep all their forage at a distance from their houses, and the Sanitary Committee are consequently reluctant to take action, but until something is done the still greater hardship of frequent fires will have to be faced. At the very least I think you should firmly forbid the keeping of combustible materials in kacha buildings. Finally, Gentlemen, perhaps the most important of all the questions with which you have to deal is that of sanitation. The difficulties which have vexed the soul of the Municipality ever since it has had an existence, is how to dispose of the night-soil and refuse water, how to keep clean the back streets and byeways of the town. A special committee has been at work during the year, and much anxious consultation was held with Dr. MacKury, the Sanitary Commissioner, and with prominent residents. It is hoped that the Sanitary Committee under the vigorous chairmanship of Mr. Bhimbhai will make some way. My own views are those I am already carrying out in connection with the sanitation of villages. Improvement is to be acheived not so much in this hall, still less in the magistrate's court, but by co-operation with the people themselves, by the influence of their leaders, and by mild and steady pressure. The penalties of the law should be enforced without pity on those who wilfully disobey reasonable orders, but our main policy should be to carry all sensible people along with us. I do hope all men of light and leading will recognize that the Municipality has at heart the good of the town in this matter, and will make common cause with you in a friendly and patriotic spirit. It remains to notice the larger reforms which you have carried out in the past year. Gentlemen, with reference to these reforms we have not to ask what people will say now, but what will all intelligent men say in 10 or 20 years' time when we perhaps shall have passed away and our works alone will follow us. The duty of every member of our body, whether nominated or elected, is not to be blown about by every popular wind, but to stand firm on the reason which God has given him. We may be right or our opponents may be right, but we shall have done our best. Now every one must admit that Surat is sinking because she has lost and is losing her trade. She can never, do what we may, rival Bombay again, but she may still be a local centre to which villagers may bring their grain and their cotton and from which they may carry away their cloth, their house vessels, their cocoanuts and other necessaries. Now, how have we hitherto been encouraging this trade? From every villager bringing his grain over the Hope Bridge we, up to the 1st of this month, levied as a penalty for coming to us at least a rupee per trip and generally including octori, something more. To use my words of last year, "The Municipality says to him you may go to Kim if you like or Sayan if you like, but if you come here we will fine you a rupee per cart." Trade like water finds its own level, and is it any wonder that under such treatment it should slowly ebb away from us? It is said there is actually no trade with the villages, and it is useless trying to create it. If this were true, could there be a stronger proof of the harm that has been done by our fiscal policy? Surat is still the metropolis of a district to which the feet of every one would naturally turn. If instead they go to market elsewhere, it is grievous proof that we have driven them away by our tolls and octroi. Every one however, who knows the villages, is aware that they still buy goods from Surat, and we should do everything to keep and attract their custom. It is said that refunds make trade free, but in practice they do not and cannot do any thing of the kind. It is impossible to work them in the case of the small parcels the villager takes home from the bazar, as is proved by the fact that our returns of metal and cloth have again and again exceeded the standard of consumption laid down by the Government.

Now, what have you done to grapple with this question? You have not attempted to abolish indirect taxation. You know the popular sentiment too well for that. But you have judiciously mixed direct with indirect. Instead of raising all your main revenue from trade and so finally killing the goose which lays the golden egg, you propose to raise Rs. 1,08,000 from octroi, Rs. 50,000 from tolls, and something under Rs. 50,000 from house-tax. You have swept away the duties on the chief articles which outsiders come to Surat to buy. You have swept away the toll on the poorest kinds of goods carried by head-load. And you have reduced by at least one-half the tolls on merchandize on the Hope Bridge. Already as far as the chief articles of trade are concerned, considering the good roads and other advantages you offer him, the gates of Surat are now almost as free to the trader as those of any village. I say that is a reform you, gentlemen, may be proud of, and sooner or later you will have your reward.

With the surplus of the new tax and with the yearly savings on other income you propose to take in hand larger projects. First and most urgent is a good water-supply. Commissioners, Sanitary Commissioners and Doctors have been telling us so for 30 or 40 years past and every one in his heart admits it. Occasionally when fires are bad there is a panic-stricken cry for it. Our critics say that we should pump up water from the river opposite the town and carry it by pipes over the city for fire service and road watering only. This water is always unwholesome and in the hot weather undrinkable. There is no room for the head works at the Castle, but even if there were, the cost would be over four lakhs. The proposal is a good example of the opposition you have met with. I do not suppose it was ever seriously proposed to a Municipality before in all the world to spend one and a half year's gross income in distributing among the people dirty water. I need scarcely add that the Executive Engineer and the Chemical Analyser have for a long time past been carefully examining the water of different sites, and no site will be selected by them of which the water is not wholesome. Up to date the well in the sandbank below Waracha has given excellent results. I believe that, without unnecessary delay on the one hand and without impatient hurry on the other hand, you intend to give the poorest good water, besides a plentiful supply for the fire engine. You mean to do it and you will.

Much has been said against the house-tax, but what are the facts? It has been assessed by the most experienced officer you could secure, and no one, I think, can deny that he has done his work with unvarying courtesy and tact. There has been a Standing Committee of reference to help him, consisting of the President, the Executive Engineer, and the elected member of the ward. The lists are still under revision, and I am sure you will not willingly let any man be unduly taxed. Even as the assessments stand in this, their first stage, what do we find? Out of 31,206 survey numbers in the town no less than 15,647 are exempted entirely as being less than Rs. 500 in value. There remain 15,559, from which religious buildings have still to be deducted. 7,185, or nearly one-half, are taxed at Rs. 1½ each. 4,567, or more than one-quarter, are taxed at Rs. 2½ each. The average assessment on the whole, 27,365 houses, is only Rs. 1-13-0 each. Surely this is not crushing. It could not well be less if there is to be any tax at all. All of the assessees, who do any trade, will gain as much or far more by the reduction of octroi and tolls. Many more will do so indirectly, while all will participate in the advantages to the town at large of a forward policy.

My friends, you are aware that I have reached that time of life when I could retire to my native land and enjoy the fruit of my labours, but I am bound to Surat by affection for the good old town and for its people, all of whom I regard as my friends. As one of yourselves it is painful to me to hear men of whom better things might be expected, assert that a revenue raised wholly on the trade of a falling town can do no harm, and that Surat is in no need of good water. They do not see that by taking this line they are the worst enemies which local self-government could possibly have. If they had their way, they would identify it with a narrow and retrograde policy, with a petulance which can abuse and oppose without the power or the will to construct. No foes are like those of one's own house. Gentlemen, I do not say that you have in your hands the future of your town, that may be past human effort, but you have to some extent in your hands the political character of your countrymen. You have to prove that local self-government does not mean stagnation, but that you can, like men of the West, lay down a thoughtful policy and follow it with resolution, caution and tolerance. If you had been eager to justify yourselves at any cost you would have started the water works last year and so encumbered the town with too heavy a debt, but you preferred to wait and husband your funds, equally regardless of those who scoffed at you for not doing every thing at once and of those who criticized you for doing any thing at all. "The habit of sacrificing present advantages for the attainment of a distant object or for the benefit of generations yet unborn is the essence of true national greatness," so says one of the most acute of modern writers, and it is pleasant and hopeful to find among the representative citizens of Surat a germ of that habit. Permit me to name one more test of the fitness of a people for self-government. They will always say boldly what they think and struggle for it, but when the fight is over and the law is finally carried, they one and all acquiesce and loyally carry it out. This has always been the way with Englishmen who, whatever their faults, are admitted by all to be more fit for freedom than any nation upon earth. I earnestly hope the people of Surat will do likewise, and thus play perhaps ever a better part in the development of their country than in the days when ships from Europe thronged the mouth of their river.

THE ID SACRIFICE.

The following extracts are from an article in the *Allahabad Review* by Moulvie Samiullah Khan:—

It is not difficult for us to quote many more authorities; but those quoted above are in our opinion sufficient to prove conclusively that the sacrifice of cows is a very ancient and established thing among Musalmans, that it had been practised by the holy Prophet himself, and, what is more, it had been enjoined by him on the Musalmans and practiced by his companions. One cow offered in sacrifice is better, according to the learned commentators, both ancient and modern, than six rams or goats and sheep. They have, moreover, preferred the female to the male of the bovine species.

From the time the Musalmans became masters of India, there has been no period when they had forgone this custom of sacrificing cows, so dear and sacred in their eyes, on the day of the great Id, nor there could have been any cogent reason for their having done so. The Mahomedan power remained firmly established in India for many hundred years' and while they ruled over the conquered race with firmness and spirit, there could have been no fear. Considering the times and the methods of government of those days, no political pressure could have been brought to bear upon them, for which they could have given up a sacrifice, which had been practised by the Prophet and his companions. The reason, moreover, why the cow has become so prevalent among the Indian Muslims is that seven persons can club together in offering up one cow, and the proportionate price they have thus to pay is less than that which they would have to pay for seven rams or sheep. The cows generally used for the sacrifice are very different from their more fortunate European sisters. They do not give much milk, and belong to the class daily killed and sold in Indian bazaars. Beef is much cheaper than mutton in India, and is used by all professional cooks in large cities, and largely consumed by the poorer classes. Writing about beef and mutton the *well informed* Doctor says, "comparatively *few among Mahomedans eat beef*, when they can afford to buy meat they purchase the flesh of goats which is *about one-fourth of the price of beef*, &c." This is a knowledge of India indeed! It will excite laughter, not only among the natives of the country, but also among those who have done a day's shopping in an Indian bazaar. Generally speaking, where goat's flesh is sold 2 or 3 annas per seer, cow-beef does not fetch more than one anna, or one anna and a quarter. We recommend Dr. Leitner to come out to India once more, and to visit the meat shops in order to learn what he has not learnt during his former long stay in India.

Dr. Leitner's mention of his not eating beef for fear of offending a casual Hindu visitor is sublime and makes a martyr of him indeed. We hope further that he never laid unkind hands on the monkey-god, or the million other animal gods of the Hindus, on the same principle; and never trimmed his own hair to please the Sikhs, or smoked a cigar for fear of displeasing the Parsees; and never took a life, to please the Jains. The average British official fortunately is not so unreasonably sensitive as Dr. Leitner. He has to rule a country people by hundreds of races of different religious beliefs, and our august Sovereign, who herself professes a religion different to the majority of her subjects has, by her proclamations and by practice during a long course of years, shown that everyone should have perfect freedom to exercise the rites prescribed by his own religion. Musulmans and Hindus are equally free to do as their religion bids, and neither is allowed to prevent the other from doing certain acts which may be distasteful to one party only. It is well-known that the Musulmans detest animal-worship. How would Dr. Leitner take the protest of Musulmans against cow-worship and the offering of God's creatures to idols, or to processions in honour of the Devil or to public protestations of faith and the conch blowing by idolators which is a source of annoyance to all worshippers of Almighty God? Why does not Dr. Leitner, instead of counselling Musulmans, to stop the sacrifice of cows, advise Hindus to give up its worship? Surely it will be more graceful in a Christian people to check idolatry than to interfere with offerings to the God of Jesus, Mahomed and all the Universe. It causes pain to Musulmans to realise, that for hundreds of years the Hindus dared not molest them in their worship, which under the present strong rule of the British Government they can do with impunity. The way to keep peace between Hindus and Musulmans in India is not that which has been advocated by Dr. Leitner, *i. e.*, by stopping the sacrifice of cows at the time of the Id-ul-Azha. The very opposite will be the result, since it will be accepted as the best proof of the weakness of Musulmans and the undue strength of the Hindus.

The appearance of Father Humphrey, of the Society of Jesus, at the pro-Cathedral on the Sunday mornings of April will recall to many minds his popularity as a preacher in the days when he wrote three letters after his name instead of two. As an oblate of St. Charles, Father Humphrey was a sure "draw" in any London pulpit; but having transferred his allegiance from the standard of Borromeo to that of Loyola, he became a stranger to the diocese wherein he had previously been a power.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says: "The Khedive is playing with his position. He is the centre of all anti-English tendencies, and he is already trying to punish officials who do not agree with his ideas. Probably this is the retaliation for the removal of his French prompters which Lord Cromer brought about after the Wady Halfa incident. The other day it was stated that the Sultan had sent secret agents to Egypt, who were to inform him whether England was really trying to bring about the annexation of the Nile country, and the abolition of the suzerainty of the Porte. Peculiar as such a mission must appear—as Turkey has Moukhtar Pacha, her Commissioner in Cairo—yet considering the Sultan's suspicious character it is not quite improbable. But these rumours seem at the Vice-regal Court to have awakened the belief that, if needed, help may be expected from the Golden Horn, and therefore a stronger wind of opposition is blowing now. Abbas Pacha forgets that Mr. Gladstone is no longer at the helm in London, who, as much as possible, avoided sharp measures. Under Lord Rosebery it may happen that he will have to leave the banks of the Nile, and, like his grandfather Ismail Pacha, have to take up his residence at Jali, on the Bosphorous, which was recently presented to him by the Sultan. He need not expect help from any Power, not even from France."

THE HIMALAYA BANK CASE.

The applications made before the Judge at Saharanpur, under section 214 of the Companies Act, are fifteen in number, and may be conveniently subdivided into three classes. The first eleven, known in the Court as Miscellaneous Applications Nos. 28 to 38, are applications praying that the Directors for the time being for each half-year from the 1st of January 1886 to the 31st of December 1890 be ordered to repay to the Official Liquidator the dividends paid away for each such half-year, together with interest at 10 per cent. from the date of such payment to the date of the application. The Directors implicated are Mr. H. G. Scott, Mr. C. Wilson, General Bishop, Mr. W. Munton, Mr. J. W. Jervis and Captain Leahy. The Auditor for the years 1888 to 1891 was Mr. D. Connell, and his name is joined in as liable to refund the dividends paid during those years.

The second batch of cases, Nos. 39 to 41, refer to the Reserve Fund, and in these applications it is sought to fix the Directors for the time being with liability for the amount of Reserve Fund which existed in 1886, or which was subsequent to 1886 added thereto. The last case No. 42, is against General Bishop and Mr. C. Wilson only, and in that case it is sought to fix these gentlemen with liability for certain bad loans made during the period that they were directors.

The applications are as under:—

No. 28, Rs. 17,166-10-8, Dividend: Bishop, Scott and Wilson.

No. 29, Rs. 16,668-10-8, Dividend: Bishop, Scott, Wilson, Munton and Jervis.

No. 30, Rs. 16,166-10-8, Dividend: Bishop, Scott, Wilson, Munton and Jervis.

No. 31, Rs. 15,666-10-8, Dividend: Scott, Bishop, Wilson, Munton and Jervis.

No. 32. Rs. 15,166-10-8- Dividend: Bishop, Scott, Wilson, Munton and Jervis.

No. 33, Rs. 14,666-10-8, Dividend: Connell, Bishop, Wilson, Munton and Jervis.

No. 34, Rs. 14,166-10-8, Connell, Bishop, Wilson, Munton and Jervis.

No. 35, Rs. 13,666-10-8, Dividend: Connell, Bishop, Wilson, Munton and Jervis.

No. 36, Rs. 13,166-10-8, Dividend: Connell, Bishop, Wilson, Munton and Jervis.

No. 37, Rs. 12,666-10-8, Dividend: Leahy, Connell, Bishop, Wilson, Munton and Jervis.

No. 38, Rs. 12,166-10-8, Dividend: Leahy, Connell, Bishop, Wilson, Munton and Jervis.

No. 39, Rs. 1,20,000-0-0, Reserve: Fund, Bishop, and Wilson.

No. 40, Rs. 5,000-0-0, Reserve: Wilson, Munton, Jervis and Leahy.

No. 41, Rs. 5,000-0-0, Reserve: Wilson, Munton, Jervis and Leahy.

No. 42, Rs. 6,00,000, Bad Debts: Bishop and Wilson.

Mr. H. Vansittart appeared for the Official Liquidator.

Mr. H. B. Goodall appeared for Captain Leahy and Mr. Scott.

Mr. Wallach appeared for Mr. Wilson.

The local Government Advocate, Mr. Dyer, appeared for Mr. W. Munton and Mr. J. Jervis, Mr. R. Melville appeared for General Bishop and Mr. Ryves appeared for Mr. Connell.

Mr. Vansittart on behalf of the Official Liquidator proved all the books of the Company since its commencement till it went into liquidation in July 1891. He also proved certain depositions made by three of the Directors, Wilson, Munton and Leahy, and by the Auditor Connell, in an inquiry held under section 162 of the Companies Act in April 1892. He said he would only use these depositions as admissions against the party who made the same and would not read the whole through, unless called on to do so by the other side, but only such parts as were material to the present cases. He then produced Mr. W. D. Henry the Official Liquidator, who gave evidence showing that the bank was absolutely insolvent on the 1st of January 1886, and was in a worse state in each succeeding half-year. Mr. Henry put in balance sheets for each year commencing from the 1st of January 1886 to the close of the Bank, showing what the real state of the Bank was at the end of each year.

For the defence it was urged that the applications were barred by limitation, the period being three years from the date of the misfeasance, that is, three years from the date of declaration of each dividend or the misapplication of the Reserve Fund or the giving of bad loans. For the Liquidator it was replied that the period was three years from the commencement of the winding up. The Judge held the applications were not barred.

With reference to the dividends Mr. Vansittart argued that reduction of capital being *ultra vires* of the Company it was immaterial whether the Directors knew or did not know that there were no profits. He relied on sections 13 to 18 of the Companies Act, on Table A, and on a series of precedents of the English and Indian Courts. The defence urged that proof of knowledge was necessary, and that the shareholders had ratified the payment of the dividends, and that therefore the Liquidator who represents the shareholders could not reopen the matter. Mr. Vansittart replied that as to some Directors there was knowledge proved, as to others the absence of knowledge was due to their gross negligence, that there could be no ratification without a complete knowledge of the facts which the shareholders never had, and that the Liquidator presented the Company and not the shareholders, and that the shareholders could not ratify the payment of dividends out of capital, because such a payment was *ultra vires* of the Company.

As to the Reserve Fund it was argued that it was the duty of the Directors, in accordance with an early resolution of the Company, to invest the same in Government securities, that their not doing so enabled the manger to disaipate the whole Reserve Fund by distrbuting it under the name of loans to his personal friends, and that if the Directors had done their duty the Bank would have had to close much earlier, avoiding thereby a great loss.

As to the loans regarding which it was sought to fix the Directors with liability, Mr. Vansittart argued that as by early resolutions of the Company to every loan above the sum of ten thousand rupees the sanction of the whole Board of Directors was required, therefore the liquidator claimed that as the Directors never met from 1884 to 1890 this enabled the Manager, in defiance of this resolution, to distribute under the name of loans the assets of the Company amongst his friends, that mere imprudence or bad judgment would not fix the Directors with liability, but that no judgment had been passed, owing to the gross negligence of the Directors, and therefore they were liable.

For Mr. Connell, Mr. Ryves argued that an auditor was not an officer of the Company, and therefore did not come under section 214, and that the payment of dividend was a damage too remote to fix Connell, the auditor, with liability.

The Judge gave his decision in the case on Saturday.

Applications Nos. 28 to 38 were decreed the Directors for each half-year being ordered jointly and severally to re-pay Rs. 10,000, together with interest at 6 per cent. calculated from three months after the end of the half year. Mr. Connell, the Auditor, was also ordered to pay jointly and severally for the half years he audited. The grounds for the orders are that the division of assets by means of dividends was *ultra vires* of the Company, and incapable of ratification by the shareholders. Moreover, that shareholders could not ratify the division, having false balance sheets before them. Applications Nos. 39 to 41, relating to the Reserve Fund, were dismissed without costs, the grounds being that as there were no profits the Directors committed no breach of duty in not transferring from profits to the reserve. Application No. 42 is decreed to the amount of four lakhs, with interest from the 1st January 1892. The ground of the judgment is that Wilson and Bishop were guilty of gross negligence, they having formed no judgment at all on the issuing of loans, although required to do so by the rules of the Company. The limitation in all the applications is held to be three years, commencing from the commencement of the liquidation. That is no limitation against the present applications.

The total amount of the decree, with interest to date, amounts to six lakhs.

It is stated that all has not gone quite so smoothly at the International Medical Conference at home as appears on the surface. At a very early date it was apparent that the crowds in attendance were far beyond the power of the Committee to manage or to provide for, and a large part of the proceedings have been carried on in hopeless confusion and amid much discontent. On the opening day the refreshment-room was sacked by a great party of provincial Germans at the commencement of the proceedings. The 7,000 members and their 14,000 wives, sisters, cousins, and aunts were augumented by a great crowd of local guests. Private letters received in London speak of formal written protests from many of the English and other members attending the Congress;

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF WEALTH.

THE "Indian Spectator" remarks: Our Khoja friends are beginning to appreciate the responsibilities of wealth. Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahimji's gift of a lakh of rupees, in favour of the orphans of the community, is a notable instance in point. With the Jairajbhai Peerbhai Sanitarium at Bandora, this orphanage that is to be, supplies the Khojas with two of the most important popular needs of the time. To feed and house the orphan is charity of the best kind, and when to these functions is added the equipping of the fatherless with the weapons of self-protection from the changes and chances of life, the benevolent donor has done about all that a man could do for his fellow-beings.

THE CONTROVERSY ON EDUCATIONAL QUESTIONS.

The "Indian Spectator" writes: Dr. Bhandarkar's rejoinder to Mr. Justice Ranade's criticis on his Convocation speech begins with an interesting dissertation on what pessimism is and what its merits are as compared with those of optimism. We sup pose neither Mr. Justice Ranade nor the general public will quite accept the definition of a pessimist as indicating one "who hates cant and convention, and preaches sincerity, fidelity to truth and action, as opposed to talk." A pessimist may be all that is stated here, but he is something more. He takes a gloomy and despondent view of things, and speaks as if he had no hopes of a bright future. Dr. Bhandarkar has been thought to be a pessimist by those who do not relish his frequent attacks on our shortcomings and defects, unaccompanied as they often are by a recognition of what has been done and of the capacity that has been shown of doing more. Mr. Justice Ranade, on the other hand, too often confines himself only to the latter, and hence does not come up to the level of the ardent reformer who ever wants to move onward to a goal, fixed high. The result of the controversy seems to be to show that there is really not as radical a difference between the two gentlemen, as one would have thought from the industry of each to demolish the arguments of the other. Both admit that the strain of the University studies is great, and that social reform would go a great way in enabling our under-graduates to undergo that strain without detriment to health. But the two differ as to which of the causes of the bodily and mental collapse of our graduates should be taken up first. One would think both should be taken up simultaneously. If the strain is too great in the present condition of the social life of the Hindus, relax it till this condition is bettered; for even Dr. Bhandarkar will admit that it would be better to have graduates who are not very learned but whose energies are not exhausted, rather than have men who cannot work hard and cannot continue their studies much less "carry on original investigations and researches" after taking their degree. We must improve the social condition and we must make the University strain commensurate with the capacity to bear it. In this, we suppose, will be found the true solution.

The "Gujerati" discourses: Mr. Ranade's position has been somewhat misunderstood by some of his critics. He does not deny that the social factor is an important one in discussing the relative mortality among Hindoo and Parsee graduates but he at the same time contends that the element of poverty has also a serious bearing upon the present controversy. We have not seen a more touching sight in the Konkan and the Deccan than that of poor students going from door to door with their 'zolees' between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. and repeating from day to day the time-honoured prayer in Sanskrit for alms. Even Dr. Bhandarkar admitted the poverty of students and connected as he was for a long time with the Ratnagiri High School, and well knowing as we do what interest he used to take in poor youths, we do not think he meant to underrate the consequences of poverty, though we are not sure he was quite happy in conveying all that he intended to say. He also admitted the strain of examinations, but from his address it is difficult to see how he proposes to lessen it. Assuming that in the case of Maratha Graduates, their social customs undermine their health, Dr. Bhandarkar's own figures prove that amongst Parsee Graduates also the death rate is very high. During the last 15 years the mortality in the Parsee community has been 2 per cent. According to the Vice Chancellor, the percentage amongst Parsee B.A.s. and M.A.s. is 9½ and 16½, i.e. more than four times in the one and eight times in the other than the ordinary death rate. Standards are after all more or less relative and even Dr. Bhandarkar will not, we think, insist upon a rigorous enforcement of a system which kills 9 Parsee B.A.s. and 16 M.A.s. in every hundred of them.

The "Native Opinion" observes: Mr. Justice Ranade's excellent address on educational matters, already noticed by us, last week, has been the topic of general discussion everywhere. Whether all agree with this as to some points or not, this much is conceded that he and Dr. Bhandarkar have done a real service to the community and to the cause of higher education in the presidency, by calling attention forcibly to the causes undermining the physique of the products of the University system. It is admitted that between them they have laid bare the weak points. The question asked is, how are they to be removed? And this is really the problem before us. If we are sincerely anxious to improve the prospects, in this direction, of the younger generation, it will not serve the purpose to sit silent and do nothing. We must gird up our loins and set to work to destroy the corroding influences. Some people may be disinclined to see the University again being asked to resume the work of revising the curriculum so soon. There is something in this argument, we concede, for we have always been opposed to constant tinkering. There has, no doubt, been too much tinkering, of late. But there is no room for opposition on this score, when it is being demonstrated that the system is ruinous.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND AND THE ZOROASTRIANS.

Says the "Indian Spectator": That was a clever stroke of business, done by some of our Parsi friends in interesting Sir Mortimer Durand in the condition of the followers of Zoroaster in Persia. The latter are apparently better off now than they used to be. H. M. The Shah wishes them well, though of course they have much more to do with the official underlings in the remoter districts than with the Shah or the superior nobles. It has occurred to us often that the best plan would be either to have the remnants of the old race out here, and set them up on a large agricultural farm, to be provided by the Panchayet, or to send half a dozen influential Parsi gentlemen to live in Persia and to look after the people. It would be easier for the Embassy to look after these than after the scattered sheep, with scarcely a voice of their own in which to utter their grievances. Miserable is the lot of those living under a despotic rule, much more so when they live outside the pale of the State religion. In this respect we are infinitely better off in India.

The "Gujerati" remarks: The address presented by a deputation of the members of the Committee of the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Fund to Sir Mortimer Durand, the newly appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Persia, does credit to the vigilance, public spirit and sympathetic heart of our Parsee friends. The very smallness of this community and the concentration of its members in the most enlightened city in India places them in a peculiarly advantageous position by ever keeping alive their sense of unity and brotherly feeling. The Fund, which was started exactly forty years ago for the purpose of ameliorating the distressed condition of the oppressed Zoroastrians in Persia, is in a flourishing condition and the Committee are in possession of not less than Rs. 2,64,000. Nearly forty schools and forty temples are supported out of the Funds in Kerman, Yezd and Teheran. The address gave a touching description of the hardships suffered by the Zoroastrian subjects of the Shah. It is satisfactory to know that the ruler of Persia is not in favour of the iniquitous and vexatious treatment meted out to them by some of his subordinate officers.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states: Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and his colleagues on the Committee of the Society for the Amelioration of Indigent Zoroastrians in Persia have done well in once more drawing public attention to the hardships inflicted on their co-religionists in Yezd and Kerman. No doubt, the Shah is favourably disposed towards these remnants of the ancient community, but his decrees and firmans have to be carried out at a great distance from the seat of his capital. It is not strange, therefore, that the Governors of the two provinces, where the handful of 10,000 poor Zoroastrians eke out their wretched existence, tyrannise and oppress them. The local Society here endeavours its best, with the resources and influences at its command, to mitigate their hardships and alleviate their sufferings. It has now done so for nearly half a century, during which the Zoroastrian population has vastly diminished, mostly owing to its voluntary conversion to Mahomedanism and partly to emigration. The emigrants have settled in India, while the converts have allowed themselves to be absorbed by the indigenous population. So that notwithstanding the most laudable efforts of the local Society, the work of disintegration is rapidly going on. And though it may form time to time appeal to the Shah and invoke the aid of sympathetic British plenipotentiaries, it is more than doubtful whether it could arrest the progress going on. We fear, therefore, that its latest appeal, made the other day to Sir Mortimer Durand, who is soon to be the British Minister at Tehran, may prove of no avail, despite all he may do to bring his influence on the Persian Court. Under the circumstances, may it not be better to make one strenuous effort to transplant the entire population of 10,000 souls to India? Cannot the munificent philanthropy of Sir Dinshaw devise a scheme, whereby a thousand of these may be annually brought down to this country and settled on waste lands in the Panch Mahals, Gujarat, and Sind till the whole colony at Yezd and Kerman is exhausted?

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MAY 2.

Garwood, 2nd Lt, Bo, R E, from Poona.
Plant, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Karachi.
DaCosta, Lt, Bo, 9th Cavy, on leave, from Jacobabad.
Greany, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M D, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES—MAY 2.

Gray, Major, Bengal, D A A G, on leave, to England.
McItae, Col, Bo, Meywar Bhil Corps, on leave, to England.
Fox, Capt, Bengal, 1st Lanc L I, on leave, to England.
McCartie, Surgn-Major Bo, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Harrison, Lt-Col, Bengal, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1894.

1. To-day Thursday, there will be a general meeting of the whole corps at the Fort Head-quarters, at 9 p.m., to consider and determine the constitution of a proposed. Athletic Association to be formed in connection with the corps.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1894.

1. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer:—Captain J P Baird, from 7th to 16th May 1894, both days inclusive; and Corpl J J D'Souza, E Company from 4th to 31st May 1894.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 28.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J A Baines, C S I, late Census Commsr for India, are, on completion of his special duty in England replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

Surg-Col D O'C Raye, M D, I M S, (Bengal), Prinl Medl Officer, Bundelkhand and Nurbada Districts, is appointed to officiate as Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, during the absence on furlough to Europe on private affairs for eight months of Surg Col J Cleghorn, M D.

The services of Surg Capt M A Ker, I M S, (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

The Rev J F W Gompertz, a Jr Chap on the Bengal (Calcutta) Eccles Estab, to be Sr Chap.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr H G Waterfield, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, 3rd grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Asst in Rajputana to the Genl Supdt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakoiti, from date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W A Gayer, or until further orders.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr William W Bryant as Vice and Depy Consul Genl for the United States of America at Calcutta, vice Mr S Merril, Jr.

Surg Capt J R Roberts, I M S, (Bengal), is confirmed in the appointment of Agency Surg at Gilgit, vice Surg Maj G S Robertson, C S I, who has been appointed British Agent at Gilgit.

Capt M Cowper, I S C, Asst Insptg Officer, Kashmir and Punjab Imperial Service Cavalry, is granted privilege leave for ninety days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt W E Sturges, Northumberland Fusiliers, to be a Depy-Asst Adjt-Genl for Musketry, vice Maj Pennington, vacated.

Lieut Henry George Young, R F, Offg Squad Officer, 10th B L, is admitted to the I S C subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the I S C from dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut G H F Kelly, Leinster Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regt of B I (Pioneers)—Second Lieut A A Irvine, Lincolnshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 3rd B I; Second Lieut Irvine will rank as Lieut in the I S C subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the I C S from dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieut V F W Tregear, Duke of Cornwall's L I, Offg Wing Officer, 24th M N I; Second Lieut G C Burn Gloucestershire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 13th M I; and, Second Lieuts Tregear and Burn will rank as Lieuts in the I S C from the above dates, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officer is subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India, admitted to the I S C:—Second Lieut L S Browne, 2nd Battn, R I Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 38th (Dogra) Regt of B I.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Lieut Col J P D Vanrenen, I S C Commdt, 5th Regt of B C, for seven months.

Capt and Brevet-Maj W du G Gray, I S C, 4th Regt of P I Depy-Asst Adjt-Genl, Nerbudda district, for eight months; Capt W J Newell, I S C, 11th Regt of B I, Dist Recruiting Officer, Lucknow, for eight months; Lieut W S Fraser, I S C, attached 19th Regt of B L, for one year; and Surg-Maj H Hamilton M D attached 5th Regt of B C for seven months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Capt W F M I Fraser, I S C, Wing Officer, 18th Regt of B I, for one year; Lieut J C D Pinney, I S C, Squad Officer, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, for eight months; Lieut C B Farwell, "R E attached Mily Works Dept, is granted leave out of India, (m c) for nine months, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Maj Genl Sir W S A Lockhart K C B, C S I, Inft, Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, (p a) for four months; Capt C E Hodgson, I S C Squad Officer, 1st Regt of B C, (mc) for six months Lieut A E Barnard, I S C, Squad Officer, 4th Regt of Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, (n p a) for two days; Lieut F G Fuller, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Mily Works Dept, (m c) for six months; and Lieut J N Leeds, I S C, 5th Regt of P C, Asst Commdt, Mily Police Burma, (m c) for six months.

Maj H R Marrott, I S C Asst Commy Genl, 2nd class Supdt, Hissar Cattle Farm is granted leave within Indian limits, (p a) for six months.

Surma Valley Light Horse A F Rich, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut, to complete the establishment.

4th Administrative Batt, N W Provinces Volunteers H F Evenes, Esq to be Lieut Col Commdt during the absence on leave of Col J H Rivett Carnac, C I E, A D C to the Queen.

Nanini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps F E Taylor, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut, vice Stewart Wilson, transferred to the supernumerary list; and G F MacLeod, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Rangoon Naval Volunteers.—Sub Lieut W D D Morgan resigns his commission.

Assam Valley Mounted Rifles.—Lieut D J Macrae resigns his commission.

Burma State Railway Volunteer.—Second Lieut D W A MacDonald resigns his commission.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Lieut H W M Parker, R A, is directed to proceed from Peshawar Pindi to Loralai, for duty with No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.

Military Works Dept—Major H H Hart, Royal Engineers is transferred from the Madras to the Bombay Command.

The undermentioned men were directed to join the Lahore Veterinary School, in time for the course commencing on 1st May:—1st Bengal Cavalry, Sowar Sanawar Khan; 2nd Bengal Lancers, Sowar Kawal Singh; 4th Bengal Cavalry, Sowar Masih Zama; 4th Bengal Cavalry, Sowar Mahomed Wajid Ali Khan; 5th Bengal Cavalry, Sawar Ahmed Ali Khan; 6th Bengal Cavalry, Sowar Mahomed Muin Khan; 8th Bengal Cavalry, Sowar Mohammad Said Khan; 10th Bengal Lancers, Sowar Alaf Din; 12th Bengal Cavalry, Sowar Gujar Singh; 13 Bengal Lancers, Sowar Harbhagwan; 14th Bengal Lancers, Sowar Mahomed Ismail; 19th Bengal Lancers, Sowar Allahadad Khan; 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Sowar Attaullah; 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Sowar Muhammad Khan; Viceroy's Body-Guard, Trooper Nawab Husain; 5th Bombay Cavalry, Naik Shaik Rahimatulla.

Apothecary G Hynes is granted six month's leave on private affairs.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

Mr R M Spence, Supt, Normal School, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as Principal of the Jubulpore College, vice Mr E D Archibald, who resigns his appointment.

Mr G J Noble, Dist Supt of Police, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, furlough up to the 31 st October 1894, in extension of the nine months' furlough.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Lieut A C Ralph, 8th Bengal Infy, to be a Magte of the 3rd class, and to declare that the powers herein conferred shall be exercised by him as Offig Cant Magte, within the limits of the Saugor Cantonment, during the absence on deputaion of Capt W D Thomson.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 21st April, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,52,000	4,45,000	4,000	6,01,000
Or per mile of Railway	91	266	2	359
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	21,09,540	57,01,610	75,121	78,86,271
Total for 16 weeks..	22,61,540	61,46,610	79,121	84,87,271
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	99,228	4,08,303	4,690	5,12,191
Per mile of Ry do.	59	244	3	306
Total to corresponding date do.	20,59,561	58,36,401	80,762	79,76,724

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 88,809
Do. to date 5,10,547

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used "Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without KOKO. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

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THE MOST SUITABLE AND SCIENTIFIC SOAP FOR DELICATE SKINS, DOES NOT DRY OR SHRIVEL THE SKIN, HAIR AND NAILS.

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In pink, white, and cream tints.

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ON EVERY CAPSULE.

The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydroxyls, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) In the years 1851-1863, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has insured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analysed, emulsions, extracts, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly *—except* Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is in the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

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"Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*
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NO CHEMICALS USED
(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

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NOTICES.

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Instantly prepared by dissolving in water.
Contains no starch.
Requires no cooking.
No added milk.

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Sweet, Pure and Nutritious.

Made from the purest of fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley. It is an ideal food for

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As a nourisher and strength-giver, it stands unequalled. Thousands have given grateful testimony to its virtues as a rapid maker of

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As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

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"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

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"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

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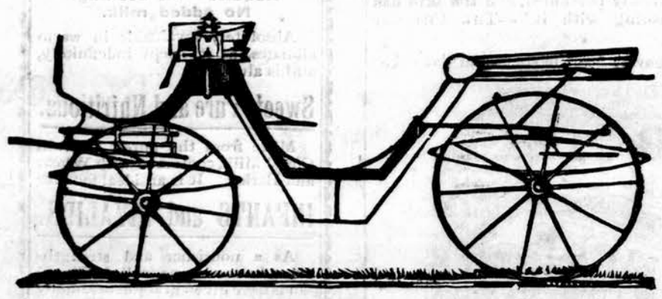

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